

## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



# A FEW HENS



THE POULTRY PAPER FOR BEGINNERS.

VOL. 3.

BOSTON, MASS., MAY 15, 1900.

NO. 11.

## Your Subscription Ended

for this paper, possibly with the last issue of A FEW HENS. If so, and you renew, you will get fifty per cent. more matter the coming year, as the paper will contain twelve pages instead of eight. The price will remain the same, 25 cents, as before. Kindly favor us at once with your renewal, sending 25 cents for same, in cash or postage stamps.

**TAKE NOTICE.** If you send us 40 cents, and one new subscriber, we will send the paper a full year to both for that amount. Send us 60 cents, and two new names, and we will renew your subscription; or send 60 cents, and we will enter your name alone for three years.

Either of the above offers we believe give more real practical value for the money than can be gotten anywhere else.

Send all money and subscriber's address, name, post office and state, (plainly written), in full to

A FEW HENS, Box 2118, Boston, Mass.

## EDITORIAL HINTS.

Don't get lazy.  
Plan and work.  
Read carefully.  
Plenty of work.  
Try to improve.  
Good work tells.  
Air castles burst.  
Aim for the best.  
Happy May days.  
Haste makes waste.  
Keep business fowls.  
Beware of top drafts.  
Begin fighting vermin.  
The plucky never fail.  
There is much to learn.  
Let your aim be steady.  
Don't lose your temper.  
The mid-day sun is hot.  
Keep up with the times.  
Don't take too big a bite.  
"Hit or miss" work fails.  
Don't neglect your work.  
Mongrels are cheap labor.  
Trusting to luck is a risk.  
Faithful attention needed.  
How sudden showers come.  
Profit by others' experience.  
Profits depend on managing.  
Ventilation now is imperative.  
Keep the water out of the sun.  
Thoroughbreds are champions.  
Do not allow the mash to sour.  
Energy is the best elbow-grease.  
Poultry journals are guide posts.  
The nights are becoming warmer.  
The trees are casting a fine shade.  
Feed only what will be eaten up clean.

## Experimental Farm Notes.

*Increased Number of Layers—Wyandottes Still in the Lead as a Class—No. 77, White Plymouth Rock Pullet, Still Holds the Championship—Experiments in Mating.*

The contest among the layers on the Experimental Farm is growing quite interesting. The White Plymouth Rock pullet No. 77, is still in the lead, with a White Wyandotte hen a close second. The Light Brahma pullet No. 62, which lead the race in January is still broody, and this loss of time has placed her pretty well down in the race.

In Pen No. 0: Hen No. 8 began laying March 8; No. 22, March 14; No. 2, March 16; No. 7, March 23; No. 26, March 26. This makes a total of 12 layers in this pen for March, there being but 7 in February.

Pen No. 1: Hen No. 30 began laying March 12; No. 14, March 15; No. 9, March 19; No. 18, March 19; No. 19, March 23; No. 12, March 26; No. 13, March 29. Total for month, 14; in February, 7.

Pen No. 2: Hen No. 40 began laying March 12; No. 49, March 18. Total for month, 15; February, 12.

Pen No. 3: Hen No. 34 began laying March 7; No. 30, March 9; No. 29, March 10; No. 42, March 23; No. 36, March 23; No. 38, March 29. Total for month, 11; February, 5.

Pen No. 4: Hen No. 80 began laying March 23. Total for month, 12; February, 11.

Pen No. 5: No new layers. Total for month, 21; February, ditto.

Pen No. 6: Hens Nos. 65 and 66 began laying March 2; No. 70, March 10; No. 67, March 12; No. 60, March 17; No. 57, March 30. Total for month, 13; February, 7.

Pen No. 7: Hen No. 49 began laying March 5; No. 48, March 12; No. 14, March 31. Total for month, 16; February, 15.

Pen No. 8: Hen No. 50 began laying March 9; No. 47, March 13; No. 55, March 13; No. 60, March 13; No. 53, March 17; No. 82, March 26; No. 61, March 26; No. 65, March 30; No. 67, March 31. Total for month, 16; February, 8.

Pen No. 9: Hen No. 76 began laying March 2; No. 69, March 5; No. 73, March 7; No. 72, March 9; No. 46, March 18; No. 58, March 18; No. 71, March 18; No. 74, March 24; No. 78, March 25; No. 62, March 27; No. 87, March 30. Total for month, 20; February, 9.

In Pens Nos. 4D, 5D and 6D, there were no changes.

During the month of March, the following number of hens and pullets were laying:

Pen No. 0 .....	12
1 .....	14
2 .....	15
3 .....	11
4 .....	12
5 .....	21
6 .....	13
7 .....	16
8 .....	16
9 .....	20
4D .....	4
5D .....	5
6D .....	5
Total,	165

A gain of 50 layers in the month.

The above table represents the following number of layers of each breed:

Brahmas .....	65
Wyandottes .....	49
White Plymouth Rocks .....	36
Rhode Island Reds .....	10

During the month the following number of eggs were laid (not including those by Leghorn, Silver Wyandotte and Single Comb White Wyandotte):

Brahmas, 65 head, 747 eggs; average 11.32
Wyandottes, 49 head, 658 eggs; average 13.21
W.P. Rocks, 36 head, 328 eggs; average 9.4
R. I. Reds, 10 head, 116 eggs; average 11.6

The table shows that, for number of actual layers, the Wyandottes are still in the lead, as they were in February, only with a much better percentage. Brahmas take second place.

The standing of individual layers is as follows (from January 1st to April 1st):

No. 77, White Plymouth Rock pullet	43 eggs
11, White Wyandotte .....	42
26, " " .....	41
89, Rhode Island Red .....	39
86, " " .....	39
5, White Wyandotte .....	38
1, " " .....	37
46, Brahma (Cost) .....	36
12, White Wyandotte .....	36
8, " " .....	36

6, Brahma (Roberts).....	35	eggs
35, " (Felch).....	35	
59, " (Cost).....	35	
16, White Wyandotte.....	34	
17, " "	34	
18, " "	34	
88, Rhode Island Red.....	34	
21, White Wyandotte.....	33	
64, Brahma (Cost).....	33	
63, White Plymouth Rock.....	33	
30, White Wyandotte.....	32	
61, Brahma (Cost).....	32	
45, White Wyandotte.....	32	
51, White Plymouth Rock.....	32	
47, Brahma (Cost).....	31	
52, " "	31	
32, White Wyandotte.....	31	
38, " "	31	
52, White Plymouth Rock.....	31	
58, Brahma (Cost).....	30	
70, White Plymouth Rock.....	30	
16, Brahma (Felch).....	29	
62, Brahma (Cost).....	29	
Silver Wyandotte pullet.....	29	
50, Brahma (Cost).....	28	
75, White Plymouth Rock.....	28	
43, White Wyandotte.....	27	
56, Brahma (Cost).....	26	
46, White Plymouth Rock.....	26	
95, Rhode Island Red.....	26	
Single Comb Wyandotte.....	26	
45, Brahma (Cost).....	25	
28, White Wyandotte.....	25	
43, " "	25	
4, " "	24	
22, " "	24	
27, " "	24	
23, " "	24	
31, " "	24	
37, " "	24	
54, White Plymouth Rock.....	24	
94, Rhode Island Red.....	24	
4, Brahma (Roberts).....	23	
53, " (Cost).....	23	
17, " (Felch).....	22	
40, " (Cost).....	22	
41, White Wyandotte.....	22	
7, " "	22	
68, White Plymouth Rock.....	22	
91, Rhode Island Red.....	22	
43, Brahma (Felch).....	20	
65, " (Cost).....	20	
32, " (Felch).....	20	
35, White Wyandotte.....	20	
66, White Plymouth Rock.....	20	

All hens which failed to lay 20 eggs during the months of January, February and March, are taken out of the race, and will only be restored when they reach the limit set. If any of those not mentioned in this issue should reach 20 by next report, they will be recorded.

In Brahmias, it is a notable fact, that the best shaped and best colored eggs are laid by the Felch and Roberts stock, the Felch the better of the two. On the other hand, the most eggs are laid by the Cost Brahmias. Of course, we are judging only from what they have done to date since January 1st.

In White Wyandotte and White Plymouth Rocks, we find the heaviest layers in our flocks are layers of white-shelled eggs, while the ordinary layers give us a brown egg. For instance, White Plymouth Rock pullet No. 77, which seems determined to hold the championship, lays a chalk white egg, while all the rest lay eggs in color from a tint to a dark brown.

Our Brahmias are keeping in grand condition, only one double yolked egg, and none with ridges, are charged to their account. As eggs of that nature denote an over-fat condition, we keep them exercising, and they are giving us, as a result, a good egg yield and remarkable fertility. We are trying a number of experiments in mating, which may make valuable reading later on. In Pen 0, composed of last year Brahma hens, we have 12 females, and use one male (a cockerel.) He is kept in the pen only on alternate days, so that every

other day the hens are alone while the male is resting in a coop alone.

Two males are used for Pens Nos. 1 and 3, but they are alternated as follows: Cock No. 1 is in Pen No. 1 today; tomorrow he will be in Pen No. 3, while the hens in Pen No. 1 will have no male company. The following day he will be taken out of Pen No. 3, and placed in a coop alone, while cock No. 2 will be taken from the coop in which he was alone for two days, and start the same trip taken by cock No. 1.

This plan gives both males and females an equal amount of rest, and they seem more vigorous for it.

In Pens 2 and 6 we adopt the plan we used last year, that is three males for two pens, and alternating each night.

All the above matings are in Brahmias.

In White Wyandottes and White Plymouth Rocks we use three males to every two pens, excepting in Pen No. 7, where we are testing one male to a pen of 20 females, without a change.

The results of these matings we expect to more fully describe at the close of the breeding season.

\*\*\*

During the month we lost Wyandotte hen No. 36 from apoplexy. March 11, Light Brahma pullet No. 68 became broody.

\*\*\*

During the month of March, the highest price we received retail for eggs was 19 cents a dozen; lowest, 17 cents; average, 18 cents.

### Eggs and Egg Farming.

#### *A Quaint Poem, a Few Good Egg Records, and Lots of Valuable Reminders.*

Wash the market eggs.

Have you tried trap nests?

Is the family trade increasing?

Get a reputation back of your eggs.

What wonderful tales trap nests tell.

Are the hens doing extraordinary laying?  
Double-yolked eggs call more for regret than rejoicing.

The fresh egg beats to a froth easier than a stale one.

Ridges in eggs sound the warning of a too-fat condition.

Increase the general average of your flock by careful selection.

It takes a longer time to boil a fresh egg than it does a stale one.

Even the last day in May is not too late to set eggs for winter laying.

The egg yield can be controlled by the feed and the manner of feeding.

Set eggs just as you take them from the nest; to wash them is a mistake.

Why harbor poor layers any more than a dairyman would harbor poor milkers?

Assort the eggs according to size and color—it helps sales in the general market.

Every egg has an air cell in the larger end. The smaller this cell the fresher the egg.

Hotels claim they cannot rely on any eggs excepting those coming from regular poultry farms.

The fresh egg, when boiled, will stick to the shell, while one a few days old will peel off smoothly.

Never set different kinds of eggs under the same hen or in the same incubator, if you wish good results.

Eggs from France bring 34 cents per dozen in the London market, while those from the United States bring 22 cents.

There is no crime in selling storage eggs so long as they are advertised as such; but to call them "fresh" is where the fraud comes in.

Wm. H. Welsh, breeder of Silver Wyandottes, Wayne, Pa., writes that his 30 pullets laid 451 eggs in January, and 507 in February.

The stale egg is not as heavy as the fresh one, and the shell becomes shiny and smooth, probably from the little oil that exudes by evaporation from the contents of the shell.

Those who use trap nests can tell how many eggs each hen lays, how many she lays in succession, and how long vacation she takes. We expect to present some interesting data in this line during the year.

An exchange says a fortune is waiting for the breeder who can produce a fowl that will lay as many eggs as the best strains of Leghorns, these eggs a size larger and dark brown or heavily tinted.

*Poultry Keeper* says fanciers should not forget that the main end of poultry is to produce eggs and meat for the table—and that is just what the fanciers are gradually recognizing. Utility first; Standard qualifications next.

When fresh-laid eggs have an offensive odor when broken or cooked, it is time to examine the quality of food they are getting. Onions, fish, manure piles and the like have a strong tendency to cause a bad smell and flavor in eggs.

Joe Bailey, Chesilhurst, N. J., whose February report was given in our April issue, writes that during March his 10 hens laid 189 eggs. The highest number laid in one day was 9; the lowest, 3; and the average a fraction over 6 eggs a day.

An English writer says the Englishman likes a light-brown egg, but will take white eggs at a lower price. They should be sorted as to size, color and appearance and made as uniform as possible. The American egg case is the best package in the world.

F. Christman, Sellersville, Pa., a regular advertiser in A FEW HENS, writes: "Just now a customer came in to say that he got 26 chickens out of the two sittings of Single Comb Brown Leghorn eggs I sold to him. Another informed me last week that he got 20 chicks out of 26 eggs. The former lost only two which hens killed; the latter none. No. 20 (White Wyandotte pullet) laid 24 eggs in March; No. 43 (Barred Plymouth Rock pullet) laid 25 eggs. The average in the Leghorn pens for the month was 19."

**AFRICAN GEESE** are surest breeders and most prolific and profitable of any of the large kinds. If you want lots of marketable early goslings put good Embden males with genuine African females or African males with large Embden or Toulouse females. Our African, Embden and Toulouse geese HAVE BEEN BRED TO SUIT THE FARMER. EGGS FOR HATCHING up to June 1st, from finest old geese, show winners, \$4 for five; from young geese \$2.50 for five. Orders booked for young geese to be delivered in fall. Descriptive circular free. Address, SAMUEL CUSHMAN, Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

Tchick, tchicker,  
Sneeze and ker-snicker!  
Pepper their grub and they'll lay for ye quicker,  
There's nothing smells better than steamin'  
braun mash;  
When I pound on the basin them hens make a  
dash  
And they'll crowd and they'll gobble, they'll  
sneeze and they'll peck—  
A gulpin' it down till they're full to the neck.  
They relish it so that I vom and declare  
It's good for my appetite watchin' 'em there.  
And if biscuits are done by the time I go in,  
I'm apt to pull up and clean out the whole tin.  
I'm long, sir, on grub, a believer in feedin',  
I think it goes furder than blue blood and  
breedin'.  
Ev'ry hen that I've got is so pussy, by jing,  
She can't tuck her noddle round under her  
wing;  
And bein' she's wakeful and broke of her rest  
She'll always hop down for her turn on the nest.  
So I git double work, s'r, by usin' 'em right,  
One egg per hen daytimes—one egg ev'ry night!  
And they're livin' like ladies on mash and  
chopped meat  
With all the red pepper and corn they can eat.  
Tchick, tchick!  
They're makin' no kick,  
And if northin' don't split I'll be rich putty  
quick.  
—Lewiston, (Me.) Journal.

### About Broilers and Roasters.

*Have Breeds that Give the Desired Object in the Least Possible Time and With the Least Expense—Broilers and Roasters that Sell Best in Market.*

There was no broiler business until incubators became a fixture.  
Reliance upon hens for incubation will never establish a broiler plant.  
To our taste there is no flavor of chicken meat as good as that of Langshan, but it is a carcass hard to sell in market. If the poultry farm is near a summer resort, considerable profit will be found in the broilers hatched this month.

J. L. Wright, of Michigan, says you can sell poultry at from 5 to 9 cents per pound, while pork is worth only 3 cents, or a little more.

Jacobs says that for market, the best chick is the one that is hardy and most easily raised. Then why not say our American breeds?

New Jersey farmers are free to acknowledge that their poultry products when labor, food and outlay is considered, realize a better profit than any other product of the farm.

The cross of Indian Game on Langshan makes an excellent table fowl, but it is not so desirable for the general market, on account of the color of skin and black pin feathers.

A. M. Allen, of Glassboro, N. J., buys poultry from the farmers within a radius of 12 to 14 miles of that place, and is yearly supplied with dressed poultry amounting from \$185,000 to \$200,000. From December 15 to 25, 1899, he paid to farmers for dressed poultry \$20,000.

The Tennessee Farmer says "a chicken should reach broiler weight, 2 1-2 pounds, dressed, in three months." That is just about a good sample of the advice sent out by some agricultural papers. The weight of 2 1-2 pounds dressed is for spring chicken and not broiler, which means quite a difference in price, besides there is no breed that will gain that weight in three months. We have a suspicion that 1 1-2 pounds was implied.

Farmers should take great interest in the breeds, says J. C. Clipp, in *National Stockman and Farmer*. The only way to make a profit is to use that which converts the raw material into the most product in the shortest space of time. In poultry the pure breeds are capable of yielding the greatest number of eggs and the heaviest carcasses at the least cost. The cross-bred fowl or the mongrel is an uncertainty. It has no fixed quality and cannot transmit uniformity in its offspring, and occupies space that can be better filled by pure breeds.

Trial shipments of poultry fattened at new Government Stations in Canada have given successful results and invited probable growth in this line of export. The chickens when brought to the Station are worth an average of about 25 cents each, or 6 cents per pound. After the fattening process their value is placed at about 68 cents per chicken, or about 10 cents per pound. Out of this increased value must come expense of fattening and marketing. At the Quebec station, 133 chickens when started weighed 575 pounds, and after fattening for 43 days weighed 916 pounds, gaining a little over 2 1-2 pounds per fowl at a cost per pound of 6 cents.

A speaker at farmers' institutes in Canada has been telling his audiences about poultry for the export trade. Great Britain never used so much poultry as now, and their principal source of supply is France, Canada sending only 1 per cent. of the supply they buy. Poultry sent to England must be well fattened. The best breeds for the English market are the Barred Plymouth Rock and the White Wyandotte. They like the skin white, and this can be brought about by feeding barley and oats when growing and fattening for England, but if sending to Boston, where people prefer a yellow-skin fowl, feed on corn. He told of growers who sold chickens in Toronto at 5 cents a pound, while others who fattened better sent them to England and got 13 cents a pound.

**WHITE and SILVER Wyandottes.** Bred for layers. Eggs \$1 per 15. Ephraim Stimpson, Windham, N. Y.

**S. C. White Leghorns.** Eggs \$1 per 15 from the cream of my flock. J. A. AINGE, Dover, N. J.

**PURE BRED Silver Wyandottes.** Eggs 5c. each. Try them. D. R. HERSHHEY, Comus, Md.

**BUFF ROCKS** only. Eggs \$1.00 per sitting. A. L. HOWARD, Box 55, Windham, N. Y.

**EGGS \$1.00 per 15. Light Brahmans.** E. T. ABBADUSKA, Waldron, Mich.

**195 EGG STRAIN S. C. White Leghorns exclusively.** Eggs guaranteed 75 per cent. fertile. \$1 per 13; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100. W. H. WARREN, Ransomville, N. Y.

**WHITE P. ROCKS.** Bred for size, shape, shade, silver. Winners at Philadelphia, '99, and Wilkes-Barre, '99. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$3.00 per 30. W. A. WAGNER, Luzerne, Pa.

**BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS,** Buff Pekin Bantams, Buff Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes and Pekin Ducks. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. HERBERT MCCOY, 1119 Elm Street, Peekskill, N. Y.

**MATTHEWMAN'S BARRED ROCKS** are utility and fancy combined. Great layers. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. S. MATTHEWMAN, Colfax, Ind.

**EGGS** from utility Barred, Buff and White Ply. Rocks; Ku:p's R. C. Br. Legs., \$1 per 15. Northup's Rose Comb Black Minorcas \$2 per 15. P. T. HOAGLAND, Oak Hill, N. Y.

A. S. Baker, London, England, gives this advice: In exporting chickens from England, select those weighing from 5 1-2 to 6 pounds each. They should have the head left on, a fringe of feathers left around the head, and the tail and wing feathers should be left on. They should be picked dry, never drawn, and starved for 24 hours before killing. They should be packed in boxes holding one dozen chickens, with a partition in the centre, six fowls on a side, packed heads and tails. The Dorking is the standard fowl of England. Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes are just as good, and when well fattened cannot be told from Dorkings. Canadian chickens weighing 5 1-2 to 6 pounds each bring 80 cents apiece, while those from the United States, which are much smaller, bring from 52 to 54 cents per pair.

Geo. C. Chase, in *Fanciers' Review*, says the Rhode Island Reds originated some 30 years ago in Newport county, Rhode Island, and Cape Cod, Massachusetts, from crosses between the Malay Game (imported on whale ships) and the Brown Leghorn, with the introduction of Buff Cochinchin or Red Shanghai blood, which seemed to give just about what was desired. A large proportion of the profits of farmers in that section for several generations have been derived from poultry. Consequently their aim has been to produce poultry of sterling worth, great hardiness and prolific laying, being combined with superb table qualities which would command the highest market price. How well they succeeded may be seen by the justly popular Narragansett turkeys and the Rhode Island Reds of today, both of which originated in that section.

The *American Cultivator* says the public demand for yellow meat and yellow-legged poultry just compels one to consider the fancies of the consumers. It is difficult to say why certain market demands for farm products arise, but it is sufficient for the producer to meet the demand. Yellow-meated birds are no better in flavor or tenderness than the white-meated ones, but it is difficult to convince city consumers of that. The idea has gained ground that ideal poultry should have yellow legs and yellow meat. Display fowls on the same stand at once for sale, and the yellow-meated birds would sell for the highest quotations, while the white meated chickens would drag and be finally knocked down at a discount. Knowing this, it is a waste of time to raise birds for market that do not have both yellow legs and yellow meat. Fortunately two of our best breeds meet this requirement, and in addition to furnishing the right kind of meat, they are good layers and sitters. Both the Plymouth Rocks and the Wyandottes have the necessary requisites for good meat poultry, and they are also such good layers that they are all-round profitable birds.

**ROSE COMB LEGHORNS.** Brown and White Leghorns that are bred for eggs as well as points. All orders for 50 eggs or less, shipped the same day eggs are laid. Eggs \$2 for 15; \$5 for 50. Breeding cockerels \$2. C. H. CLARK, Box 1, Cobalt, Conn.

### Poultry at the U. S. Stations.

#### *What Chemistry Finds in Feeds—Animal Food in Poultry Feeding.*

In Bulletin No. 166, New York Agricultural Experiment Station, the following analysis of samples is given:

Samples of feeds have been collected during the past two winters and analyzed chemically, physically, and often microscopically. This work has been done at the Station as a matter of investigation, not under the feeding stuffs law, as the latter has but just passed into effect. Accordingly, the names of manufacturers and dealers, and the names of brands, cannot be given in many instances, even in the complete bulletin. Here we have room only for statement of general conditions found to exist in feeds of different classes.

Cotton-seed meal is the fine nutty-flavored meal which comes from grinding the cake left after the seeds of cotton have been stripped of their wooly covering and tough husks or hulls, cooked and compressed to extract the oil. It should be light yellow in color, a darker hue usually indicating inferiority. Protein may range from 42 per cent. to 46 per cent., or more in good samples. Of 16 samples only two showed evidence of adulteration, due to grinding in the woody hulls; but the price did not follow the percentage of protein. Cotton-seed feed is a combination of the meal and the hulls, and is usually of very inferior quality. Oil meal or linseed meal is made from flaxseed after the oil has been extracted. Old, or pressure process meal, and new or naphtha extraction process meal differ mainly in fat, the former containing three or four pounds more per hundred. Protein of new process meal is perhaps less digestible because of cooking. 19 samples were examined and all were good. One was somewhat low in protein but with no sign of adulteration. The old process meal averaged 35.3-4 per cent. protein and 7.2 per cent. fat; the new process, 4-10ths of 1 per cent. more protein, half as much fat.

The gluten products are residues of corn left in the manufacture of glucose. Gluten meals consist mainly of hard or flinty portions after the bran, the germ or chit of the corn kernel and part of the starch have been removed. They should contain at least 30 per cent. of protein to be classed as meals and may go to 40 per cent. Two samples analyzed were good, but the less nitrogenous sold for the higher price.

The gluten feeds are a mixture of the meal with the bran and germ, and are less rich in protein than the meals, ranging from 18.8 per cent. to 28.1 per cent. This marked difference seems to be quite constant between the brands, samples of Joliet and Diamond brands running low. The average of all analysis showed 23.7 per cent. protein, 55.7 per cent., carbohydrates, 4.5 per cent. fat, and only 6 per cent. fibre. Malt sprouts are the dried shoots from germinated barley. But few samples were analyzed and these were found normal in composition, with from

24.66 per cent. to 30.37 per cent. of protein. Brewer's grains are the barley grains from which the starch has been removed by growth and fermentation. In fresh state they contain too much water to justify paying a very large price. Dried they furnish about as much protein as the malt sprouts.

Buckwheat middlings and other buckwheat products were found of good quality, but varied widely in protein contents, the middlings and feed running from 24.8 per cent. to 33.7 per cent., while the single sample of "ships" showed 33.75 per cent. protein, 9.2 per cent. fat.

Wheat brains were found pure, but not constant in composition, the protein ranging from 13.4 per cent. to 17.1 per cent., and the starch from 17.5 per cent. to 60.6 per cent. The mixed wheat feeds are combinations of the offals of wheat milling, and showed only the natural variations. Wheat middlings, with one exception, proved normal in composition, showing only variations similar to bran and due to the same cause, difference in milling processes. Middlings contain more protein, more starch, a little more fat and less fibre than bran, and are more digestible. It was seen that preference should not be given to bran as a feed.

Hominy feed or hominy chops consists of the hull, germ and part of the starch of corn grains, and contains less starch, about the same amount of protein, and more fibre and fat than cornmeal. The samples analyzed appeared quite uniform in composition, except Hudnut's, which contained 7 per cent. more protein than the average. The average was about 10.5 per cent. protein, 46 per cent. starch and sugar, and 7.75 per cent. fat. The prices were much less uniform than the percentages.

Pea meal is not quite so good a feeding stuff as the average gluten feed. It contains about 1 per cent. less protein, 3 per cent. less fat, and nearly three times as much fibre.

Rye feed corresponds quite closely in composition to wheat bran.

**WHITE Wyandottes** exclusively. Eggs \$1.00. GEO. W. KENNEY, Box 1, Darien Center, N. Y.

**EGGS**, incubator. Specialty:—Wh. Buff, Silver Wyand., Bd., Wh. P. Rocks; Wh. Leg. Per 100, \$3. Maple Shade Poultry Farm, Stanardville, N. Y.

**GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORN**s. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. Most complete catalog ever issued for stamp. GEO. H. WOLF, Westminster, Md.

**BARRED ROCKS** a. **R. I. REDS.** Eggs \$1 per 15. C. D. BROCKETT, Windham (Greene Co.), N. Y.

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.** Grand breeders. Eggs \$2.00 for nine. OAKLAND FARM, Kelsey, Ohio.

**POULTRY FARM.** Only 19 miles from Boston; 10 acres. Buildings to accommodate 200 hens and raise 600 chickens. Dwelling house, with cellar. Eggs sell on premises. Only \$1,350, part cash. Write ERVING COLE, Sharon, Mass.

**what a DOLLAR Will Do.**

1 Box Lambert's Death to Lice, 20 lbs. Oyster Shells, 1 Yearly Egg Record, 10 lbs. Rock Grit, 5 lbs. Granulated Bone, 10 lbs. Meat Meal, 64-page Poultry Book, 5 lbs. Ground Brick,

Liquid Lice Paint Formula, **Poultry Paper, illustrated,** 16 to 20 pages, monthly, one year. This collection worth \$2. Sent you by freight for only \$1. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

W. S. GALLATIN & SON, York, Pa.

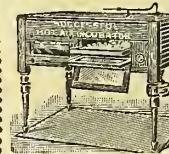
In the director's report for 1899, for the same Station, the following report is made concerning animal food in poultry feeding:

It was found in a number of feeding experiments with chicks, ducklings and laying hens, that rations containing animal food gave almost invariably better results than did those consisting entirely or very largely of vegetable food. For convenience, "animal meal" was made the principal animal food. Many grain foods were used; but when rations were so arranged that the proportion of protein was alike for two rations, the one with the animal food contained generally more fat and always a much larger percentage of mineral matter.

The first series of experiments did not definitely indicate the cause for the superiority of the one ration. It appeared that the more favorable results when animal food was fed might be due either to the more efficient forms of the nitrogen compound or with the rapidly growing young birds and the laying hens to the much larger proportion of ash consisting largely of phosphates.

Subsequent experiments have shown that while ducklings require a certain amount of animal food, hens and chicks are able to do well on wholly vegetable food, supplemented by ash rich in phosphates. In these experiments, rations of vegetable food, to which bone ash was added to make up the assumed deficiency of ash, in growing chicks gave identical results with those from rations containing animal food. With laying hens the rations were equally efficient for most of the time, but good results were not sustained quite so long by the vegetable food ration. The addition of bone ash did not, however, enable ducklings to make as good use of a ration wholly of vegetable foods; such a ration being decidedly less efficient than one containing animal food.

### HATCHING IN 10 DAYS



would be an improvement on the old way, but WE can't do it. We CAN furnish an INCUBATOR that will hatch all hatchable eggs, and do it with less attention than any machine made. It does it because it is made right and has all late improvements. Sold at a low price and guaranteed. Catalogue in 5 languages, 6cts.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., Box 423, Des Moines, Ia.

### HEAT REGULATORS

for incubators, nurseries, hospitals, greenhouses, kilns, various buildings, or other places. \$5.00 buys a thermostat to operate a valve damper or trip or all combined, that will keep the predetermined temperature within a fraction of a degree, in a variation outside the chamber of from 40 degrees below zero to a 100 or more above. We are needed wherever artificial heat is used and a close heat regulation is desired. This invention appeals to the art as the most practical, reliable and satisfactory heat regulator invented in this or any other country.

Scientific Thermostat Co., Stoughton, Wis.

**POULTRY PAPER**, illust'd, 20 pages, 25 cents per year. 4 months' trial 10 cents. Sample Free. 64-page practical poultry book free to yearly subscribers. Book alone 10 cents. Catalogue of poultry books free. Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N.Y.

### Rhode Island Reds

#### BEST ALL-ROUND FOWL.

Fine color, good layers, good table fowls. My stock is strong and vigorous. Eggs from prize stock, (Rose or Single Combs), \$1.50 for 15 eggs; \$4 for 50. GEO. V. MILLETT, Box 117, Ipswich, Mass. Member of R. I. Red Club.

**Pointers on Food and Feeding.**

*On the Quality and Quantity of Food, and the Manner of Feeding, Depends Success or Failure—Mistakes in Feeding are Disastrous.*

Don't waste.  
Don't feed sour food.  
Don't feed fowls swill.  
Don't feed tainted meat.  
Refuse crackers are fattening.  
Honest food for honest fowls.  
Spoiled grain is dear at any price.  
Feeding fowls is a great question.  
Wash the bone cutter thoroughly.  
Study the nature of the food given.  
Keep the feed troughs out of the sun.  
Cut down the quantity of heating food.  
The last feed at night should be plentiful.  
Observe cleanliness and purity in feeding.  
Sift the cracked corn, so as to save the meal.  
Bowel disorders can be regulated by the food.  
Throwing soft food on the ground is a waste.  
You can best crush egg shells in bone cutters.  
Too much meat causes abnormal growth of comb.  
The best is not too good for the working hen.  
In 100 pounds of bran, six pounds of ash are found.  
You can flavor your eggs with the quality of food.  
Don't overfeed, and then wonder what is the matter.  
Plenty of fresh water is a necessity in the bill of fare.  
The ash material of wheat is almost the same as of corn.  
Do you notice the effect of your feed upon the fowls?  
Clover meal is a handy form for feeding clover to chicks.  
Economy in feeding does not mean cutting down quality.  
A bushel of corn contains about one pound of crude ash.  
Less grain and more green stuff and meat should be fed.  
Keep the meat scraps in a cool place, or they are apt to heat.  
Feed at regular hours; the hens will remember the time set.  
Wheat furnishes more material for the white of eggs than corn.  
Beware of the hotel refuse—danger may be hidden in that ration.  
A great many bills-of-fare have too much science mixed with them.  
Some writers claim that clover hay is no richer in ash than bran.  
The majority of poultry on the farm is fed entirely too much grain.  
Kiln-dried bread crumbs are excellent for both old and young stock.  
Roots and vegetables are easily grown, and they can be kept all winter.  
The refuse from oat meal mills is an excellent ingredient for the poultry ration.  
Compelling fowls to eat their meals out in the rains and storms is akin to cruelty.  
A bushel of wheat contains about one-tenth more protein than a bushel of corn but about one-half less fat.

Green food and meat are great egg producers in themselves, and keep the system of the hen in a healthy condition.

One hundred pounds of oats contains three pounds of ash, being twice as much as the same amount of wheat or corn contains.

Where the quantity of green food and vegetables are limited, continue feeding clover hay.

Profits are not so much regulated by what you pay for feed, as by what results you obtain in quantity and price of products.

Potatoes, onions, beets, carrots, or anything of a vegetable nature make not only cheap food, but have a tendency to keep fowls much healthier.

Unless feeding coops or pens are provided for young chicks, says Baltimore Sun, they stand little chance of getting their regular allowance of food where chicks of various ages are running together.

The Baltimore Sun says it never seems to occur to the average farmer that the effect of a long-continued diet of grain is as injurious to fowls as to cattle, nor that the concentrated grain food gives the best results when diluted or mixed with some bulky succulent material.

The New York Experiment Station found that cockerels fed meat gained 56 1-2 per cent. more weight, and such pullets laid 8 weeks earlier than those without meat, but otherwise on a similar ration. Meat-fed ducks were out of sight of those deprived of it. Again the experiment was tried with a more careful attention to a supply of mineral matter for those without meat, and it was found vegetable protein could largely take the place of meat in case of chickens, but not with ducks. The ancient fish-eating habits of the latter are still too near the surface.

**SUCCESS OR FAILURE**

Depends on beginning right. The Poultry Architect with its 110 illustrated designs and valuable information on building, will help you to begin right. It will be sent you postpaid for 25 cents.

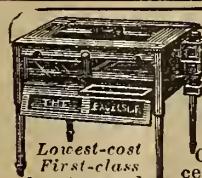
H. A. KUHNS, Box 400 H, Atlanta, Ga.

**TEETH for Hens**

Best Grit in market doth not go to dust; it's all Grit. Every surface cuts and grinds to the end and never wears round.

CIRCULAR FREE. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

KEYSTONE GRANITE GRIT WORKS, Perkiomenville, Pa., U. S. A.



with the perfect, self-regulating  
**EXCELSIOR Incubator**

Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at lower cost than any other hatcher.

Catalogues Free. GEO. H. STAHL, 114 to 122 S. 6th St., Quincy, Ill.

**STANDARD** bred, farm raised Wh. Wyandottes. 15 eggs \$1.25. Wm. Dunkly, Turtle Creek, Pa.

**Incubator Eggs** \$3 per 100, from large, vigorous White Wyandottes. Eggs from fancy matings \$1 per 13. W. G. HALE, Nortonhill, N. Y.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS** exclusively. Incubator eggs \$3 per 100. C. A. Hall, Oak Hill, Greene Co., N. Y.

**1776 FARM**, Warner, N. H. White Wyandottes, 200-egg strain. Score 92 to 95, Manchester, N. H. show, 1900. Five entries. Won 1st eggs; 1st cock; 2d, 3d hens; 3d pen; (tied 2 pen.) Best brown eggs, 15, \$2; 30, \$3; 50, \$5. Finest R. C. R. I. Reds same. Eggs, good stock, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$5. Stock, \$1 to \$5.

**EGGS** S. C. Brown and White Leghorns. \$1.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 100. OAKLAND FARM, Kelsey, Ohio.

**EVERY ONE** of our utility birds are great layers of large eggs of the right color. We breed for profit; that means healthy business birds. Selected eggs from White Wyandottes, Barred P. Rocks, Light Brahmans and Black Minorcas, 15, \$1; 30, \$1.75; 60, \$3; 100 for \$4. Try us. We will please you. Otter Creek Poultry Farm, Watertown, N. Y.

**WHITE Wyandotte EGGS**

Guaranteed 75 per cent. Fertile. 15, \$1.00; 45, \$2.50; \$4.00 per 100, for rest of season. A few yearling hens \$1.00 to \$2.00. Good breeders. LYONS HILL POULTRY FARM, Athol Centre, Mass. Circular free.

**TURN Your Eggs**

EVERYBODY NEEDS ONE.



[PATENTED.]

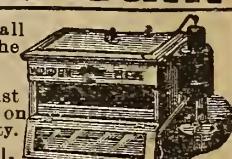
**An "All-Round" Machine.**

FREE LITERATURE. Mention A Few Hens. WOODS EGG-HOLDER CO., St. Louis, Mo.

**Keystone Granite Grit:**

2000 pounds, 20 bags, \$6.00  
1000 pounds, 10 bags, 3.25  
500 pounds, 5 bags, 1.75  
100 pounds, trial sample, 25c.

Keystone Granite Dust, \$4 per ton.



with the most efficient small incubator ever invented—the

**Wooden Hen**

Perfect in every detail. Just the thing for poultry raising on a small scale; 50 egg capacity.

GEO. H. STAHL, 114 to 122 S. 6th St., Quincy, Ill.

**NELSON'S**  
**White Wyandotte Thoroughbreds.**

White as snow. Bred for large brown eggs, and plenty of them. Eggs that will hatch, \$1.50 per 13. A few choice yearlings, pullets and cockerels left. Must make room for young stock. Will sell cheap. NELSON'S POULTRY PLANT,

55 HILLSIDE ROAD,

MEDFORD, MASS.

The observations among the breeding pens and chicken yards, writes Prof. Arthur A. Brigham, indicate that poultry breeders are not feeding sufficient animal food to the fowls. So far as possible this animal food should be given fresh, in preference to beef scraps, animal meal, etc. Boil and grind or cut up the feet, necks and heads of the poultry killed for the table, and add this to the mash of corn meal; do the same with the eggs that are "tested out" from the incubators and sitting hens, and with all scraps of meat from the table. Send to Director Brigham, of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Kingston, R. I., for Bulletin No. 61, which every poultry grower ought to read and study.

The California *Cultivator* recommends to poultrymen living near towns, that they use the rich garbage from hotels and restaurants as a cheap and excellent poultry food. The fact is that anything the average restaurant will refuse to jumble up for their customers is questionable food for fowls or hogs. In summer this refuse, when removed once a day, is unspeakably foul, and the one who removes or handles it needs the nose of a scavenger. Fermented and decaying refuse from such places is dangerous, even to handle. Fowls should have perfectly sound food or they will not enjoy perfectly sound health.—*Texas Farm and Ranch*. Very true. We once tried it, and found in this "garbage" pickles, sour cabbage, rotten potatoes, tainted meat and other stuff—even including coffee grounds—fit only for a manure pile. We cannot be too careful what we feed our stock.

The *Reliable Poultry Journal* says: "We have had splendid success on the editor's poultry farm this Spring feeding a new chick food in the form of what might be called Johnny cake. The man in charge of the young chicks takes cracked corn as it comes from the commission man, sifts it through a sieve made of ordinary wire screen, such as is used for windows and doors, and use the coarse and fine cornmeal that passes through this sieve, mixing it into a stiff dough with sour milk, enough baking soda being added to counteract the sour milk, and the whole mass being salted to taste and then baked as brown as Johnny cake in an ordinary oven. The chicks are very partial to it and have done better on it than during any previous year, despite the fact that the weather with us has been changeable, with an unusual amount of rain, accompanied by chilly winds. We have little or no bowel complaint among the chicks, and from the first they have been plump, active and good eaters. Last year and the year before we fed quite a good deal of oatmeal and millet seed, but our chicks did not do as well as they are doing this year."

## 2065 EGGS

From January 1st, '99, to December 1st. The above record from eleven B. P. Rocks, entered in Farm Journal Experiment Club. Average per hen, 187.8-10 in eleven months. Vigor first-class. Set 285 eggs under hens; hatched 263. Eggs for hatching for sale, also a few fine cockerels. Above pen headed by a fine Hawkins cock. For particulars address Mrs. B. C. Cowles, Box 118, Plantsville, Ct.

## Geese for Profit.

*Valuable Pointers Taken From the 1897 Report of the Rhode Island Experiment Station.*

A good sized hen will cover five eggs, a goose from 9 to 13 eggs.

Twenty-eight to thirty days incubation is required for hatching.

Picking live geese is now seldom practiced by goose breeders in Rhode Island.

As the Canada females lay but few eggs, it is not customary to raise mongrels from them.

Domestic geese in general are polygamous to the extent of mating with two to four females.

In cold climates shelter during severe weather should be provided, to guard against frozen feet.

Canada ganders are valuable as breeders for a much longer time than the ganders of domestic breeds.

Mongrel geese are almost never sold as green geese, being reserved for the Thanksgiving and Christmas trade.

The cross-breeding of geese is a very practical question, because of the long life and permanency of the breeding stock.

The fattening of green geese should begin when the flight feathers of the wing have grown sufficiently to reach the tail.

Water for bathing purposes is highly desirable during the breeding season in order to insure a large per cent. of fertile eggs.

An instance is recorded where a Canada gander 45 years old was still serviceable, and in one season his progeny sold for the sum of \$75.

**BUFF** Rocks \$1.50 per 13. C. B. Stevens, Newark, O.

Barred Rocks bred for beauty, size, early laying. Eggs \$2 per 13. Mrs. Tilla Leach, Cheneyville, Ills.

**PIT GAMES.** EGGS \$1.50 PER FIFTEEN. C. G. Baxter, Merchantville, N. J.

**BARRED P.** Rock Incubator Eggs \$5.00 per 100; \$1.00 per 13. Pure bred, vigorous stock, the result of years of careful breeding. R. C. B. Leghorn Eggs, \$1.00 for 15. Abram Tallman, Englewood, N. J.

**R. I. RED EGGS** \$1.00 per 26. Ed. F. Staples, Box 17, Lakeville, Mass.

**TRAP NEST BOX.** My book on egg production tells how to make one; 50 cents. Circular free. E. L. WARREN, Wolfeboro, N. H.

**TRY "THE PRACTICAL HEN SEPARATOR."** Separates the layers from the non-layers. Equal to the best. Separator \$1.25. Plans 75 cents. E. A. JOSLYN, Hammonton, N. J.

**E. B. WILMARSH,** New Rochelle, N. Y. Box Y, will sell fifty choice S. C. White

Leghorn pullets in lots of ten, at \$1.00 each. Fifty good White Wyandotte pullets, \$1.50 each. Incubator eggs, \$5.00 per hundred.

**PEKIN DUCKS.** Fine, healthy stock from the best strains. Eggs only \$1 per 13; \$5 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. T. Archer, Port Orford, N. J.

**Utility White Wyandottes**

Eggs from a pen headed by a cockerel whose dam has a record of 214 eggs. \$1.50 for 14. A hatch of seven guaranteed. E. G. GARBER, Bellville, Ohio.

**TABER'S WYANDOTTES P. ROCKS**

are bred for utility as well as standard points. Eggs \$1.00 for 13; \$3.00 for 50. Young stock for sale.

MAPLE GROVE POULTRY YARDS, S. A. TABER, Prop., (Alle. Co.) Fillmore, N. Y.

**MAC'S** thoroughbred Barred Rocks. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. MacEnerney, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

**EGGS.** White and Barred Rock, S. C. W. Leghorn, \$1.50 per 15. W. C. B. Polish \$2.50 per 15. E. Marquand, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING.** White Wyandottes exclusively. Strong, healthy and good layers, 75c. setting 13; 5 settings \$3. Incubator eggs \$4 pr. 100. Wm. D. Halsey, Bridge-Hampton, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

**DO YOU WANT LAYERS?** My Barred Plymouth Rocks have been selected for several years for their quick growth and early laying qualities. Eggs \$1.00 per setting; \$6.00 per hundred. C. F. EASTMAN, Cape Elizabeth, Maine.

**EGGS** S. and White Wyandottes. \$1.50 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. OAKLAND FARM, Kelsey, Ohio.

**THE POULTRY ARCHITECT.** This book illustrates 117 designs for poultry houses, coops, roosts. Price 25 cents. **EGG RECORD** and Poultry Account Book. Most simple and practical. Price 25 cents. H. A. KUHNS, Box 400 H, Atlanta, Ga.

**EGGS for Hatching**

White Wyandottes and R. I. Reds. Strong, vigorous, prolific laying stock. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. For incubator \$4.00 per 100. C. A. SANBORN, Malden, Mass.

**S. C. BROWN LECHORNS**

Average record of 189 eggs each a year. Strictly pure stock, bred several years for eggs only. Early layers, vigorous stock. \$1.50 per setting.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.** 181 eggs each in a year. Honest brown egg strain. Begin laying in October if hatched reasonably early, say in April. \$1.50 per setting, or for \$2.00 per setting a trap nest free. F. CHRISTMAN, Sellersville, Pa.

**Liberty Poultry Farm,**  
HARRINGTON PARK, N. J.

Eggs for hatching from standard bred White Wyandottes, Barred Ply. Rocks and White Leghorns. Mated for size and egg production. \$1.50 per setting; \$6 per 100. Pekin Duck eggs, \$1.50 per setting; \$7 per 100. White Holland Turkey eggs in season.

**EATON BROS.,** SEARSPORT,  
MAINE.

Originators and breeders of the light weight strain of **LIGHT BRAHMAS**. We have bred them fourteen years for eggs and early maturity. They are short-legged, active, very hardy, and great layers. Eggs \$1.00 per setting; discount on quantity. P. O. address, Park, Maine.

**If People only Knew**

what strong, vigorous Cockerels and Pullets we have for sale and ready to enter the breeding pen, they surely would buy some. Considering the quality and vigor of the stock, we claim to have as good and cheap as any one. If you are interested in Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Guineas or Chickens, send for my catalogue, it fully describes the 23 varieties I breed. It is now time to inquire about incubator eggs. We can furnish them by the 100 or 1000. Prices quoted on application. D. A. MOUNT, Pine Tree Farm, Jamesburg, N. J.

**Money Making Quartette.**

BRED FOR EGGS AND MEAT.

Eggs for Hatching at Bargain Prices.

**Light Brahmans,** Heavy winter layers. Rich colored brown egg. Grand \$2 for 15; \$5 for 50. Table fowls.

**White Wyandottes,** Bred for heavy laying and attractive broiler carcases. \$1.50 for 15; \$4 for 50. Casses.

**White Ply. Rocks,** Large bodied, first-class layers. King of the medium-sized roasters. \$1.50 for 15; \$4 for 50. Casses.

**S. C. Wh. Leghorns,** Regular "egg machines," producing a fine white egg. Bred for a continuous egg flow.

We mate, feed and care for our fowls to secure strong fertility, heavy laying, healthy, vigorous stock and improved meat qualities. Orders for eggs booked now.

MICHAEL K. BOYER, Hammonton, N. J.

**FOR SALE**

First-class Incubator Eggs, White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks. Only \$2 per setting; \$6 per 100, now.

**Maplewood Farm Thoroughbred Poultry,** Woodstock, Vermont.

J. FOSTER RHODES, Prop. WM. A. CLIFFORD, M'g'r.

The mongrel is generally the product of the Canada gander mated with some dark colored domestic goose, usually an African or Toulouse.

Canada ganders have a very strong attachment for their mates, and will fight other ganders severely, especially during the breeding season.

The feathers of geese, though not so valuable as formerly, are of sufficient worth to about offset the price paid for picking and preparing for market.

Considerable skill is required, as well as patience and an abundance of natural facilities in the way of space and water supply, to successfully produce mongrels.

Two or three litters of eggs may be secured by "breaking up" the goose by shutting her in a pen for a few days when broody, and setting the eggs under hens.

The average egg yields for two years have been: White Chinas, 31.9 eggs; Brown Chinas, 31 eggs; Toulouse, 26 eggs; Embden, 18.6 eggs; and Africans, 16.5 eggs.

The Canada goose, mated with the domestic goose, produces goslings commonly called mongrels, and sometimes termed "mules," because of the fact that they are sterile.

It is difficult to fatten mongrels properly until the cool weather of Fall when they fatten readily, about the same course being pursued as in the fattening of other goslings.

Goslings make the greater part of their growth upon grasses or fodder plants, and can thus be more economically produced than poultry which requires to be almost exclusively grain fed.

It is occasionally true that a mongrel goose when kept for two or more years will lay a few eggs, but we have no knowledge that goslings have ever been hatched from eggs laid by a mongrel goose.

Geese only one year old are not mature as breeders. The females lay a less number of eggs, of smaller size, and a greater proportion is usually infertile than is generally the case with females two or three years old.

Ganders and geese are much attached to their mates and seldom prove unfaithful. Mismating and remating are often unsuccessful unless old mates are separated beyond sight and hearing of each other.

Under natural conditions, geese copulate while in water, and when Canada geese are kept for the production of mongrels, water for swimming purposes is considered necessary, in order that fertile eggs may be produced.

According to the Rhode Island census for 1895, each breeding goose (male or female) produced in goslings and feathers an average return of \$6.76, which represents 371.42 per cent. upon the value of the breeding stock.

**RHODE ISLAND REDS** mature early, lay early and make superb dressed poultry. Have as yellow skin and legs as any white fowl. Are not angular, bony and leggy when dressed, and have no dark pin feathers. Are hardiest and lay largest (thick-shelled, pink-tinted) eggs of any fowl of their size. They Just Suit the Farmer. EGGS FOR HATCHING from rugged meat and eggs stock of good ancestry, either rose or single comb variety, at \$2 per 15; \$3 per 30; \$8 per 100. Descriptive circular free. Address SAMUEL CUSHMAN, Pawtucket, Rhode Island,

Geese have a strong attachment to the place or locality constituting their home, and removal just prior to or during the breeding season usually has a very injurious effect upon the egg yield and the fertility of the eggs. Geese live to a great age, and females are reliable and productive breeders for many years, but ganders of the domestic varieties are usually unreliable after 7 to 9 years. Canada ganders can be profitably kept for 25 or more years.

According to the Rhode Island census for 1885, the average product per sheep in wool and lambs was \$2.51, while the same year the average product per goose was \$2.72, or 21 cents more for each breeding goose kept than for each breeding sheep.

By mating Embden ganders with African, Toulouse or Brown China geese, hardy, vigorous, quick-growing goslings are secured, having all the good points of the dark breeds, combined in a large majority of cases with white or pied plumage, and a yellow bill-birds which dress easily and command the highest price in the market.

The goose is naturally a grazing animal. The bill is provided with sharp, interlocking, serrated edges, designed to easily cut and divide vegetable tissues, and the tongue at the tip is covered with hard, hair-like projections pointing towards the throat, which serve to quickly and surely convey the bits of grass and leaves into the throat.

Geese are naturally timid, watchful and easily frightened, but the ganders, during the breeding season, and in defence of their young are bold and courageous to a remarkable degree. They have many peculiarities which the breeder who would be successful should carefully study. They should be gently and kindly treated at all times.

Two common varieties of domestic geese, Embden and Toulouse, are without doubt descended from the wild "Graylag goose," (*Anser Ferus*) of England and the Continent. Two other breeds, Brown China and White China, are derived from an Asiatic species known as the *Anser cygnoides*, and it is quite possible that the African goose may have descended from the same original type.

The date of the domestication of the goose is hidden in the dimness of prehistoric times. Ancient writings reveal the goose as one of man's domestic animals valued for the flesh and feathers supplied by it for his food and comfort. Since the fourth century, quills from its powerful wings have furnished instruments for writings, valuable and indispensable, until in modern times supplanted by their imitation, the steel pen.

### STROUD'S WYANDOTTES.

The best of practical utility stock. Eggs after April 20th, from my Whites, at \$1, and my Buffs, at \$1.50 per 15. W. F. STROUD, Box B, Merchantville, N. J.

**Begin Now** to keep an egg record and account of your fowls. We furnish the most simple, practical and easily kept book for the purpose, at 25 cts., postpaid. H. A. KUHNS, Box 400 H, Atlanta, Ga.

**THERE IS JUST AS GOOD BIRDS AS MINE ARE, BUT EVERYBODY HAS NOT GOT THEM.**

**BARRED Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes**

Bred for a fancy broiler, roaster and egg trade, that I have in Bar Harbor. They satisfy my trade, and I think they will yours.

EGGS \$1.00 PER SETTING OF 15;  
\$5.00 PER HUNDRED.  
FRED SPROUL, Veazie, Maine.

### THE STAR INCUBATOR

hatches every hatchable egg, and chicks are as strong as if hatched by a hen. Positive directions for ventilation. No moisture required. Catalogue free.  
STAR INCUBATOR CO., 22 Church Street, Bound Brook, N. J.  
NEW YORK OFFICE, 68 MURRAY ST.



**YOUNG CHICKS** IF FED WITH THE WELL KNOWN FOOD  
**CHICK MANNA.**



**DON'T DIE**

No Leg Weakness, no Bowel Complaint, but Strong Healthy Chicks that are worth having. The chicks not only like it, but thrive wonderfully on it. To get Chicks rightly started is the secret of successful Broiler and Chick raising; the first two weeks is the most critical period. Use the MANNA exclusively for ten days, and then gradually change over to other feed, and you will have strong, lively Chicks. A trial will convince you.

**PRICES:** } 1 lb. 10 cents, by mail 25 cents.  
} 5 lbs. 40 cents on board Express in New York.  
} 60 lb. case \$4.20 by freight or express from New York.

We are sole Agents in New York and vicinity for CHICK MANNA and can fill all orders, be they large or small, without delay. Our immense Illustrated Catalogue, the most complete one ever published, FREE. Send for one. When writing mention A FEW HENS.

**EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY COMPANY,**  
W. V. RUSS, Proprietor, 28 Vesey Street, New York City.

# A FEW HENS.

EDITED BY  
**MICHAEL K. BOYER,**

Hammonton, N. J.

Published Once a Month.

Sample Copy Free.

Price, Monthly, Three Cents.

By the Year, Twenty-Five Cents.

Send all orders to

**I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.,  
PUBLISHERS.**

## ADVERTISING RATE:

The rate per agate line is 15 cents each insertion; or 10 cents per line if order is for six months or more. About seven ordinary words make one line. There is fourteen lines in each inch space, single column.

Entered at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class matter, by I. S. Johnson & Co., Publishers, 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

## EDITORIAL.

**Looking Backward.** While we strongly believe the proper way is to Look Ahead, yet at times it is interesting to look back over the past and see what progress we have made. But we do not believe in taking a step backward, for that is a move that is apt to prove as disastrous as the calamity that befel Lot's wife.

Now if those of our readers who are keeping files of A FEW HENS (and if we may judge from the correspondence we receive, the bulk of them are doing that) will examine the issues of January, February, March, April and May, 1899, and the same issues of 1900, we believe they will agree with us that we have grown 50 to 75 per cent. in point of reading matter, advertising patronage and general improvement, to say nothing about the wonderful increase of our subscription list.

The advertising patronage accorded A FEW HENS so far this year has been very encouraging. From the start we have had faith in the belief that just as soon as the merits of our columns would be understood the flow of advertising would begin. That prediction has come true. Each year we are getting a better class of advertisers, and each year there is a return of at least 50 per cent. of the old ones.

Next month we will close our third volume, and the fourth year of our existence will begin. We are proud of the record we have left behind, and we will enter the new year with brighter prospects than ever. This comes from the faithfulness of our readers. We have given them a paper which, we believed, was what they really wanted. The readers have stuck to us for it.

In the business notice on first page of each number it will be noticed that our subscription rate of 25 cents a year is based on a twelve page issue. It will be remembered that for more than a year we have given not less than 16 pages each number. That's good measure and certainly must be appreciated by our readers.

We have not the room for many complimentary notices this month, but from a lot we have selected three which show just how good our readers find A FEW

HENS. Could any editor ask for better encouragement?

J. W. Blackburne, Grant, Oregon, writes: "I am a subscriber to your paper, A FEW HENS. I can assure you it is always a welcome visitor. It has been invaluable to me as a beginner. I would not be without it under any consideration."

E. H. Nourse, Downers Grove, Ills., writes: "I like your little paper very much. It is just what I need."

P. W. Logan, New York city, writes: "I prefer to let all other poultry papers go if I can get A FEW HENS. As a matter of fact it contains all a man wants, and the proper information."

What could make us feel more cheerful on this bright May day than to know that our efforts are appreciated? Kind words go a great way towards making work lighter and more agreeable.

\* \* \*

**Barred A FEW HENS' Experimental Rocks.** Farm is thankful to Wm. Watmore, Moorestown, N.

J., for two sittings of Barred Plymouth Rock eggs from his best pens. One sitting is from his best laying pen of yearling hens, and one sitting from the best pen of pullets, daughters of the yearling hens mentioned. Mr. Watmore is engaged in practical work, and as his stock have been bred in line for increased egg production, we are glad to have them for our Barred Rock experiments. In a letter to us, Mr. Watmore says: "I like A FEW HENS better than any other paper I take, and I take a half dozen."

\* \* \*

**White In our March issue we referred to Victor D. Caneday's White Plymouth Rocks, and the heavy laying they were doing.** Since then we received the following letter from Mr. Caneday, which explains itself:

"We note your kind mention of our circular, in March number, and thank you very much for same. But I was very much disappointed and sorry yesterday to find we had made a bad mistake in footing up the record of our best layer. She began laying October 13, 1898, and the record for that fall had been carried to the 1899 account, contrary to our rule in keeping records, and the mistake was overlooked entirely in figuring up the year's record.

"Her correct record, from Oct. 13, 1898, to Oct. 12, 1899, is 213 eggs, and since then up to the end of March, she has laid 58 eggs. She weighed 7 1-2 lbs. as a pullet, when she began laying, and although not an exhibition bird, is one of the whitest and best shaped hens we have. She lays a nice dark brown egg, and her eggs hatched the best and produced the strongest and most vigorous chicks that we raised last year. Fourteen of her daughters have laid, up to the end of March, 893 eggs, the best individual record being 84 eggs in four months, from December 1st to March 31st, the lowest record 44 eggs. The best five of them laid 382 eggs, or an average of 76 eggs each. Our entire flock of 71 hens laid 67 eggs in October, 84 in November, 329 in December, 971 in January, 902 in February, and 1317 in March. Fourteen hens were set during the month of March.

**Green Bone.** From the very first, A FEW HENS has preached the value of green bone for poultry feeding, believing that it is the very best egg food. E. C. Stearns & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., the manufacturers of the Webster & Hannum bone cutters send us quite an interesting article on the best food, best methods, and best appliances for the best results in poultry raising, from which we make the following extracts:

"Leading authorities universally agree that fresh bone finely pulverized, is the best egg producing food known, as it contains every element of the egg, from shell to center.

"A bushel of wheat fed to a hen will produce only eight eggs, under the most favorable circumstances, while five pounds of bone properly prepared, and fed to a hen in a judicious manner, will produce one dozen eggs, and eggs that are fit to set before a queen.

"Again in a bushel of wheat weighing sixty pounds, while there is only sufficient albumen for eight eggs, yet there are nearly fifty pounds of starch, which the hen must grind up and turn into food, in order to produce the eight eggs. The work of transforming this amount of grain into succulent food, is such a strain upon the constitution of the hen, that she is quickly worn out, when becoming a useless appendage to the flock, she must be thrown aside, and her place given to another. Thus the second loss is made, equal to, or greater than, the first.

"Fresh bone is rich in undried blood. Its particles do not closely adhere, and having its natural juices interspersed among its particles, the matter becomes at once a digestible and nourishing egg food, requiring the least possible expenditure of the vital force of the hen. The results from such feeding are not only in the large yield of eggs, but also in the improved condition, and practical usefulness of the hen.

"While the crowning advantage of fresh bone, as a food, lies in its power to produce eggs, yet it has no equal, as a food for young chickens forcing them into a rapid growth, making them strong and vigorous, (thereby being able to resist disease), and giving them a most beautiful plumage.

"As fresh bone is very nutritious, it is unnecessary to feed it in large quantities; but as we find by experience it is necessary to have it cut very fine, so there will be no sharp pieces or splinters, as such are very dangerous, often killing stock."

\* \* \*

**Preserving Eggs.** The readers of A FEW HENS will understand our policy in regards to preserving eggs for market. We do not condemn the mere act of preserving, pickling or storing eggs for a future market, if such eggs are offered for sale entirely on their merits. But to place them on a *fresh egg* market is where the real crime comes in. It seems to us that the pure food law is not rigid enough. It should take a firmer hold on the poultry product. It should attach a penalty on both carcasses and eggs that are not what they are represented to be.

Before us lies a circular of a new preparation for preserving eggs—a "chemically pure harmless liquid compound. It will keep eggs fresh indefinitely in all seasons, in any climate, and the yolk will remain in its place." Take that with a pretty good grain of salt.

"Millions of dollars are made by the egg speculators who buy eggs when they are cheap, and keep them in cold storage until they bring fancy prices."

"Why sell your eggs for a low price when you can keep them for months by using \_\_\_\_\_, which costs very little and which will make you much money?"

Is not that a bid for dishonesty? Does it not imply that eggs can be preserved so that they can be palmed off on unsuspecting people for the fresh article? Our sympathies go out to the poor city folks who are continually being imposed upon in articles of food. Surely the "Reubens" live in the cities, and not in the country.

It is a fact that three-fourths of those residing in the city do not know how a fresh egg tastes. It seems only the rich can enjoy the luxury, and yet the rich do not remain in the city longer than an average of three months each year. The poor are always there, and for lack of sufficient money to buy the fresh, pure article, they must take doctored eggs or nothing.

The strictly guaranteed fresh eggs are so quickly captured when they reach the city market that nothing but aged, stale, preserved, pickled or stored eggs can be secured.

And that just reminds us of the risk taken in most markets buying eggs. We often see signs conspicuously placed: "Fresh Country Eggs." It is a drawing card, for what other condition than "Fresh" would one expect from the farmer. Yet it is a fact that in the shipments from farmers there is often considerable trouble. We have before us a letter from one of the largest summer resort hotels in New Jersey, asking if we cannot supply them with 300 dozen fresh eggs a month, shipments to be made twice a week. The letter goes on to say that "we have long since discarded the city market, and last year had our faith shaken in shipments from farmers. Now we want to try genuine poultry farms."

What does that mean? Does it imply that farmers are becoming dishonest? No, but it does mean, and rightly too, that farmers are careless in this matter. The farmer's fowls, in the first place, are given free range, with manure piles to scratch over, and pools of stagnant water to drink. Would such treatment give fine flavored eggs? In the second place, these fowls having free range make nests here and there, hidden from general view, and in these nests they soon deposit quite a lot of eggs. Every now and then the farmer or one of the family discovers these nests, and the eggs go right in the basket for market. The result is quite a number of bad eggs in each shipment to say nothing of the flavor of those which are otherwise good. Such practices hurt, and the consumers are beginning to become shy of the notice: "Fresh Country Eggs."

How is it with the market poultryman? He does not give his fowls free

range, but places them in generous sized runs, has comfortable houses, and makes the fowls do considerable exercising. For feed he gives the very best of grains, greens and meat, and fresh water is given one or more times daily. As the fowls have no free range, there is no chance for hidden nests, and as the eggs are gathered at least once a day, there is no doubt about theirage. Buyers can rely upon such eggs, and in the large cities are able to sell to private trade at a considerable advance over the general market price.

There is no reason why farmers cannot keep their flocks under more improved methods, and thus not only secure a good reputation for their goods, but get the advantage of better markets. Above all, never send to market an egg that you cannot guarantee. We date our eggs each day, with a lead pencil, and then when we are ready for market we wash the egg so that it will be neat and clean. If we find an egg in a corner or a somewhat hidden place, we do not ship it, but take it to the kitchen to be opened and used if found all right.

Sell nothing but guaranteed strictly fresh eggs, and leave all preserving methods alone.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.** Bred for eggs and early maturing broilers. Eggs two dollars per dozen. Two extra eggs for saying where you saw this advertisement. Correspondence cheerfully answered. Libbie Durfee, Box 16, Sylvania, O.

**Poultry Keeper.** On May 1st the publication office of the *Poultry Keeper* was transferred from Parkesburg, Pa., to Quincy, Ills. The *Poultry Keeper* Company is to be reorganized shortly with Grant M. Curtis (editor of *Reliable Poultry Journal*) as President, P. H. Jacobs as Vice President and Editor, and F. Piggott as Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. Curtis sends out the announcement that "the *Poultry Keeper* will be devoted particularly to practical poultry keeping, to the production of poultry

**IT COST US \$4,000 Costs You 15c**

We have spent \$4,000 on our new book "How to Make Money with Poultry and Incubators." It tells it all. Leading poultry men have written special articles for it. 192 pages, 8x11 in. Illustrated. It's as good as **Gypers Incubator**—and it's the best. Out hatch any other machine, 16 page circular free. Send 15 cts. in stamps for \$4,000 book No. 29. **CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.** Wayland, N. Y. Chicago, Ill.

**CAPON** Care and Culture. Instruction Book Free. Send stamp to Allerton Caponizer Mfg. Co., Allerton, Iowa.

## WY CHILD'S WYANDOTTES WHITES AND SILVERS EXCLUSIVELY.

EGGS for hatching from strong, farm raised stock. Send stamp for circular. Wm. H. Child, Hatboro, Pa.

# EASY and SURE LEE'S LICE KILLER

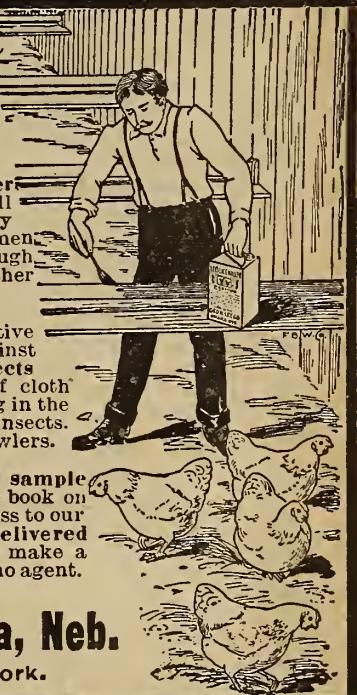
**IT'S EASY** All you have to do to rid your fowls and your premises of lice, mites and vermin of all kinds is to paint the roosts and nest boxes with Lee's Lice Killer. No fuss or muss. No bother or trouble.

**IT'S SURE** Lee's Lice Killer never fails to kill the vermin. They simply can't stay where it is. Thousands of poultry men have used it and testified to its thorough efficiency. Prevents scaly leg and other diseases that poultry is subject to.

**OTHER USES** It is an effective remedy against roaches, ants, bed bugs, and all insects on plants and fruit trees. Strips of cloth saturated with the solution and hung in the branches will keep off the winged insects. Painting the trunks keeps off the crawlers.

**IT'S CHEAP** We send a free sample and a 64-page book on Vermin to any one sending his address to our Omaha office. We make Special Delivered Prices anywhere in the U. S. We make a SPECIAL OFFER where we have no agent. Isn't it worth investigating?

**Geo. H. Lee Co., Omaha, Neb.**  
Or 68 Murray St., New York.



## Save Their Lives

Don't let the chicks die after you have gone to the trouble and expense of hatching them. They'll live and grow if you put them in the

# \$5 CHAMPION BROODER.

Universally acknowledged to be the best brooder made. "Known by its work." An out-door brooder absolutely unaffected by weather changes. Perfect distribution of heat and ventilation. Double floor. No cold, no dampness. Don't buy a brooder until you have examined our free catalogue. J. A. Bennett & Sons, Box H, Gouverneur, N.Y.



and eggs for the home and the table and the market. Neither energy nor expense will be spared in making it a leader in this greater field."

This is very interesting information. In the first place the poultry views of Mr. Curtis and Mr. Jacobs do not agree. Mr. Curtis thinks that the Standard-bred is the only practical fowl; Mr. Jacobs has a different opinion. In the second place, we were always under the impression that *Poultry Keeper* was such a profitable concern that money could not buy out the former owners (Potts Bros.) But then the unexpected always occurs.

But we wish the new concern success. Mr. Curtis is a good manager, and Mr. Jacobs a good editor—the combination ought to make things hum—and if both will pull together and do their level best, there will be another plume for the utility cap.

\*\*  
Niagara Upon several occasions we Farm. have noted the doings of

W. R. Curtiss & Co., of Ransomville, N. Y., and wish to say a few words now. W. R. Curtiss & Co. are two brothers who do their own work, and have by untiring energy built up a large practical plant. They started in 1885, and by close application to business have today what is known as the largest poultry farm in Western New York. Market poultry is the specialty, for which White Wyandottes and Pekin ducks are employed.

Attention is particularly called to their advertisement of ducks in this issue. In a letter forwarded us last month they say: "We are running 25 large 300-egg duck machines. Have about 2,000 ducklings out now, with six machines hatching. Our eggs are running remarkably fertile—this week 90 per cent. Our breeders have a running creek of water. We expect to raise 10,000 ducks or better. We also have out about 500 Wyandotte chicks, with 600 eggs to hatch this week. Will probably raise 2,000 to 3,000 chicks. Our hens' eggs are running from 80 to 85 per cent. fertile. We have enlarged our brooder house 50 feet and have built 10 more out door chick brooders. Our sales have been first-class in stock and cut clover, and A FEW HENS has done more than her part."

When we consider the fact that these young men began at the bottom of the ladder with a limited capital, and that by rolling up their sleeves and getting down to work they established one of the most profitable farms in the country, is there not encouragement for the beginner? Here is an example of two brothers who know how to agree; how to pull together. They are business men and conduct their plant upon business principles.

\*\*  
One The May issue of *Poultry Success* Only. refers to our claim that A FEW HENS is the only purely practical poultry paper published. We make the following extracts:

"He says a year ago there were several aspirants for utility honors, but now that they are publishing show re-

Sharples Cream Separators—Profitable Dairying.

ports, discussing scores, comparison judging, etc., Uncle Mike decides that they have all broken faith, and deserted the very standard they are supposed to uphold.

"Well! Brother Boyer is right about it. We could not help but smile when the show reports referred to made their appearance in the columns of such staunch 'meat and egg' journals.

"Mr. Boyer says he personally regrets seeing these papers make such a move.

"This falling from grace, and lapsing from virtue, seems inconsistent to a man like Mr. B.—who believes in staying by the cause you have enlisted in.

"The reason for this change of policy in the papers referred to, is apparent enough to any one. A lame man, though he were blind, could see through it. The matter was referred to in these columns last Fall, and called forth a friendly 'scrap' between Mr. Boyer and the editor of this journal. At that time Mr. B. thought we were in error. Wonder what he thinks now?

"The 'meat and egg' poultry papers have been on rather short rations in their advertising departments for some time, and the publication of matter interesting only to fanciers, is simply a 'vote catcher' or a bid for the business of these same fanciers. They want these men with birds bred for points to advertise them to readers whom they have repeatedly assured that the poultry business consists in seeing how many pounds of flesh and how many dozen eggs can be produced, and that 'points,' 'feathers,' 'scores,' 'shows,' etc., are all 'rot.'

"Such twisting and turning makes one think of a Methodist minister, with

**BUFF LEGHORNS** that are buff from tip to tip (Arnold strain). Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$2.00 per 30. A 75 per cent. hatch or order duplicated at half price. **HILL SIDE POULTRY YARDS**, P. E. CHICHESTER, Proprietor, Oak Hill, N. Y.

### My Brown Leghorns

are great layers. Eggs from selected stock at farmers' prices. Send for price-list.  
LEE SHORTT, Lower Cabot, Vt.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS** from large, vigorous, farm raised stock, \$1.25 for 15. Bantam eggs, \$1 for 12. C. Hildreth Reeves, Salem, N. J.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING** from thoroughbred stock. B. P. Rocks, Light Brahma, S. C. B. Minoras, B. Langshans. Eggs \$1 per 15; \$1.75 per 30; \$4 per 100. Nine years a breeder. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOS. KAISER, Port Oram, N. J.

**SUNSHINE** in the home. My **BUFF ROCKS** will bring it. Unsurpassed in health and beauty. Eggs from two grand pens mated for Standard points and utility combined, \$2 per 15. Mammoth Toulouse Geese eggs, \$1 per 6. **NELLIE REED**, Meadow Farm Poultry Yards, Coldwater, Mich.

**Wh. P. Rocks.** Great bargain in eggs from pen headed by Madison Sq. prize cock, 1900. Son of famous White Cloud. \$3, 13. Rev. W. T. Dorward, Stelton, N. J.

### Buff Plymouth Rocks

Pedigreed strains. Prolific layers of large brown eggs. Stock unsurpassed for vigor, shape and color. Utility and beauty combined. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. CHARLES H. CANNEY, Dover, N. H.

### White Wyandottes ONLY.

Entire time given to breeding for dark eggs. Eight yards of prolific layers. Above standard weight. Eggs from pedigree beauties \$2 per 15. Record seat with each egg. We will try to please.

Homestead Poultry Farm, Hopkinton, Mass.

Hens say— "Cut! Cut! Cut!"



when they want cut Green Bone. They eat it ravenously and double their laying. One-half ounce of green cut bone per day for each hen will bring a nice profit. The

### Webster & Hannum Green Bone Cutter

cuts finer and, capacity considered, can be operated easier than any other Bone Cutter in the world. It cuts on the milling principle and cannot clog with sinews or gristle; does not splinter the bone but grinds it fine as sausages meat. It cracks corn also.

Send for FREE book on poultry feeding.

E. C. STEARNS & COMPANY,  
Box 6, Syracuse, N.Y.

### Buffington's Rhode Island Reds

Won prizes at Philadelphia, Boston and New York. We have bred them eight years, and all the birds we have exhibited in that time was raised on our farm. If you want well bred R. I. Reds buy eggs from this stock.

### BUFFINGTON'S BUFFS FOR 1900

#### ARE BETTER THAN EVER.

Prices of eggs: Rose, Single and Pea comb R. I. Reds, Buff and Partridge Wyandottes, Buff P. Rocks and Diamond Jubilee Orpington, \$2.00 for 13; \$5.00 for 40. Buff Cochins, Buff and White Leghorns, Barred P. Rocks and Light Brahma, \$1.25 for 13; \$3.00 for 40. Send for circular.

ROWLAND G. BUFFINGTON,  
Box 677, Fall River, Mass.

### THE F. P. C. CHICK MANNA

TEN DAYS' FOOD  
For Little Chicks when first Hatched. Tested, proven productive of  
QUICK, STRONG,  
HEALTHY GROWTH.

Highly Prized by POULTRY RAISERS.

Send for Descriptive Price List of the  
F. P. C. PREPARATIONS for POULTRY, HORSES, CATTLE, ETC.  
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

F. P. CASSEL, Lansdale, Pa.

### THE FANCIERS' REVIEW

is a 16-page monthly Poultry Journal. Subscription price 50 cents a year. It is "popular because practical." It has a live pigeon department, edited by Thos. Wright, formerly of "Farm-Poultry." We would like to have you see a copy. Send 10 cents and get three numbers. Every one who sends us 50 cents for a year's subscription (stamps taken), will receive also, by return mail, free, one of these 25-cent poultry books: "Art of Poultry Breeding," "Uncle Rastus Poultry Book," or "500 Questions and Answers on Poultry."

PRINTING.—See our work before you place your order. Samples free, Address,

THE FANCIERS' REVIEW,  
BOX 3, CHATHAM, N. Y.

### JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

was originated in 1810 by an old Family Physician. It is recommended by physicians. It has cured more diseases and relieved more suffering than any other remedy. It is the oldest in use.

### Safe, Soothing, Satisfying.

Every Mother should have it in the house. It is for Internal as much as External use. Relieves and promptly cures every form of inflammation. Our book on INFLAMMATION, mailed free. 25 and 50c. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

Unitarian views, holding forth from a Presbyterian pulpit, and leads us to exclaim:

"Oh, consistency, thou art still a very large and glittering jewel, of the Rhinestone variety."

Yes, we repeat, this "falling from grace" is a mistake. The fanciers are only a handful in the poultry world, and yet they receive the bulk of recognition from the journals. Utility, which feeds the world, has now but one journal that is *sure*, with two that "promise to be good." As for advertising patronage, taking size of paper, with age of publication, we believe *A FEW HENS* compares with the best, and as for circulation, that is, actual paid subscriptions, *A FEW HENS* has much to be thankful for.

As we have stated from the start, we are not going to publish matter other than that of interest and value to the utility cause. No journal can successfully carry water on both shoulders. The interests are antagonistic. Not once have we solicited patronage from dyed-in-the-wool fanciers. It would not pay them to advertise their high-scoring birds in a journal like this. Our people are looking out for egg records rather than scores. They want material for supplying eggs rather than fine feathers, model combs, and graceful carriage. But, even if the journals are trying to serve two masters, the cause is advancing and our ranks are annually taking in new recruits. But this fact must be conceded by all poultry journals from the fact that they each issue try their level best to cater to the 'meat and egg' element.

Some years ago the utility cause was not correctly handled. The writers of that day advocated the use of crossbred fowls rather than thoroughbreds. We are guilty with the rest. But at that time there was a reason for it. The thoroughbreds were so carefully handled by the fanciers that the very stamina and ability of the thoroughbreds were weakened. Even such noted authorities as I. K. Felch, J. H. Drenstedt, H. S. Babcock, and others, saw the danger and cried halt, but there was no halt. Then it became necessary to study cross-breeding to secure the required hardiness and ability. This crossing taught the fanciers a lesson, and today they are nearly all striving to improve all the qualities for which fowl was created.

Today, as a general thing, our thoroughbreds are just as good as the cross-breds were ten or fifteen years ago, and now we say use nothing but thoroughbreds. Keep up the characteristics (the trade marks) of the breed, but do not sacrifice good qualities to gain something which really is nothing but show.

\*\*\*

The *A FEW HENS* is under obligations to Secretary H. A. Bridge, for the journal of proceedings of the 24th annual session of the American Poultry Association, held at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, January 17, 1900. We always take an interest in reading these proceedings, although we do not lean to the fancy. Yet, withal that, we do know that the American Poultry Association is composed of men

who feel at heart that whatever changes are made to the Standard, the cause of utility must not be lost sight of. We are personally acquainted with many of the members, and have always felt that sooner or later the practical side of the poultry question will be dealt with in the making up of the laws which govern the judging of fowls at the exhibitions.

We do not belong to the American Poultry Association, and never had any particular desire to become a member, for the simple reason that we never could pretend to be what we really were not. We believe in and we study only the practical side. For us to take a hand in the fancy would be deceptive. The mission of fanciers is a good one, but unwise counsel has worked havoc in the ranks. The greed for certain points has been worked to the detriment of the utility clause, and that is why we are such a strong advocate of the thoroughbred and not necessarily the Standard-bred fowl for practical use.

*A FEW HENS'* well wishes go with the Association and its worthy members, and the hope is forcibly expressed that in the future more consideration will be given that which concerns the public most—the building up of breeds for the better production of poultry and meat.

\*\*\*

White in looking over the Second Rocks. Annual Catalogue of the American White Plymouth Rock Club, which we noticed in a previous issue, we have come across several testimonials of that breed pointing to the utility benefits derived, and which

## CHICK MANNA



MAKES A CERTAINTY OF RAISING CHICKS AFTER HATCHING THEM.

Try a little and we'll sell you more.  
1 lb. by mail, . . . . 25c.  
5 lbs. by express, 40c.  
60lb. case by frt. \$4.20

### Gape Worm Extractors

"Metz," a horse hair in a specially constructed brass tube, 25c. each.  
"Eureka," Trimmed Feather on wire handle does it well, 10c each, \$1 per doz.

"Silver," silver threads in loops on metal handle. Catches worms in the loops, 10c ea. \$1 a doz.

### Poultry Supplies

#### OF EVERY KIND

described in our Illustrated Catalogue which we send FREE upon request.

JOHNSON & STOKES,  
217-219 Market St., Philadelphia.

BARGAINS. Barred P. Rock cockerels \$1 and up. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. O. M. CLARK, Cable, Ohio.

## RABBITS



The only low-cost book on the Rabbit ever published to our knowledge, is "The Rabbit: How to Select, Breed and Manage the Rabbit and Belgian Hare, for Pleasure or Profit," by W. N. Richardson, a man of long experience with Rabbits. Third edition now ready, nicely illustrated, enlarged and much improved with breeders' directory. Price 25cts. or with AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE one year 40cts.

CLARENCE C. DEPUY, Publisher, Syracuse, N. Y.

## PRACTICAL PEKIN DUCKS

Eggs running 90 per cent. fertile now from Great Big Birds bred on Practical lines.

Can fill orders same day received. \$1 per 13; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100.

Practical White Wyandottes \$1.50 per 13.

Editor Boyer recommends our stock. See other ad. on page 188. All eggs guaranteed 75 per cent. fertile.

NIAGARA FARM, RANSOMVILLE, N. Y.

## FOUR Poultry Papers For \$1.25.

Your Own Choice of TWO of Them.

FARM-POULTRY, semi-monthly,  
A FEW HENS, monthly,

Price, \$1.00  
Price, .25

YOUR CHOICE OF  
ANY OTHER TWO

50 Ct.

POULTRY PAPERS  
IN THE U. S., \$1.00.

All sent to one address, one year, for the small sum of \$1.25, cash in advance, which is the price of *Farm-Poultry* and *A Few Hens* alone.

YOU SAVE \$1.00 COLD CASH.

Send all orders to us, with cash, stamps or money orders. Do not send checks unless you add 10 cts. for exchange. No changes allowed after order is entered. Postage added in town where paper published.

FARM-POULTRY PUB. CO., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass.

we believe will be of interest and value to our readers. A FEW HENS' readers will remember that so far in our competition of layers the White Plymouth Rock pullet, No. 77, is champion of all on our farm, and the way the rest of our flock is showing up, gives us good proof that we will find our best layers right in those White Plymouth Rock pens. As for size of body, plumpness and general good table qualities, this variety has much to commend it.

M. B. Templin, in the catalogue, says: "It is only necessary to see the White Plymouth Rock to become an ardent admirer, for with their fine form, graceful carriage, and the soft, white, dove-like purity of plumage, it does not require a great stretch of imagination to see in them the most beautiful breed extant."

"Doubtless all will admit that the most profitable fowls are those that properly combine table, market and egg-producing qualities. In all these requisites for profit the White Plymouth Rocks are equal to the best, beyond all controversy or shadow of a doubt."

"Close-knit, well-rounded, compact bodies, medium neck and legs, are the characteristics that have brought the breed to the front rank for table and market, for it is seldom anyone admires a tall, lanky fowl. Add to these the bright yellow skin and the deep red color of the facial appendages, all of which add to their beauty in the market, and attract the attention of the would-be buyers, and what more can be said of any breed."

"As to their egg-producing proclivities, I know they cannot be excelled by any of the large or middle-weight breeds, and by few, if any, of the smaller breeds."

"In various contests they have come out first winners over all competitors. They are seldom excelled, even by the smaller breeds. They are such persistent layers that they scarcely have time for sitting, but when they do they are very faithful and easily handled. They make excellent, docile mothers."

"Hardiness, activity and vigor are traits peculiar to the breed, and, as every poultener knows, are essential and conducive to success. They are hardy from the time they are hatched and seem to thrive in confinement better than most breeds; indeed, so admirably do they meet the requirements of people living on small farms or ordinary village lots that they could properly be called 'the poor man's fowl'; and to all those of limited means and quarters who will give them a fair trial and proper treatment, they will prove both a pleasure and a source of profit. And while they are truly domestic in their habits, being gentle and easily handled, they forage enough to give them all the exercise needed."

In the same catalogue, Rev. John Hughes says. "As to utility, which is the main question: A claim for more meat on one or the other cannot, of course, be sustained when the two are to weigh exactly alike. Nor is there any difference that I know of when they come to the table. But there is a difference in the appearance of the dressed carcass in favor of the white bird. (The comparison is made with the Barred Plymouth

Rock). By carefully managed tests made and sworn to the White Plymouth Rocks have the two highest numbers of eggs to their credit. In utility we score two in favor of the White Plymouth Rocks."

**Successful Poultry.** In a recent issue of the *Phoenix*, we find the following account of the successful poultry venture of one of A FEW HENS' constant readers: "Charles P. Hobart, of North Main street, is one of the most progressive poultry raisers in the State. He has every detail of the business down so fine that upon an instant's notice he can tell the full history of every bird in his pen, what she has cost him and what she has produced."

"Mr. Hobart has been engaged in the poultry business to a greater or less extent for nearly 30 years, and he has made it a close study during the time when he has not been actively engaged in other pursuits; and, which is of more importance, he makes the business pay, as his carefully kept records clearly and convincingly show. A study of them, and of his methods of keeping and caring for his poultry ought to be very profitable reading for farmers who dabble in poultry raising in the slip-shod sort of a way, not knowing whether they are doing it at a profit or loss."



**A SPLIT IN PRICE.** After May 15, B. P. R. eggs \$1 per 15. Hunter and Coburn strain. Bred for layers for five years. Pure bred Pekin ducks eggs \$1 per dozen. Stock for sale in fall. GEORGE H. BUTLER, Eliot, Maine.

**1880 UTILITY 1900.**

#### BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS and WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Won at Vermont big show, January, 1900: 1st and 3d cockerel; 1st, 2d and 3d pullet; 2d and 3d hen; 1st and 2d big brown eggs; 1st on dressed chickens; 1st and 3d breeding pen; 5 special best P. Rocks.

**EGGS AND STOCK FOR SALE.**  
Hillside Farm, W. D. Foster, Prop., Woodstock, Vt.

## WE SELL

Fertile eggs from hardy, prolific Wh. Wyandottes and S. C. W. Leghorns that have been bred and selected for practical purposes, keeping close to Standard as practicable, at \$1 per 15. Low express rates. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Middlesex Poultry Farm, Box 7, Plainsboro, N. J.

## Business White Wyandottes.

Eggs for hatching from strong, vigorous stock. Heavy laying strain. Price \$1 to \$1.50 per 15. Wyandotte stock for sale; send for score and price. S. C. W. LEGHORNS. Wyckoff's great laying strain. Eggs for hatching. Price \$1 to \$1.50 per 15. White Wyandotte incubator eggs \$5 per hundred. All stock scored by Anglemeyer, Judge. Get my circular before ordering; it will interest you.

C. E. MISNER, Box B, Calla, Ohio.

**BUFF LEGHORN EGGS** \$1.50 for 15; \$2 for 30.  
F. H. BRANSTATER, Orchard Park, N. Y.

Wh. Wyandottes and B. P. Rocks. Brown egg strain. Eggs 15 for \$1.00. F. G. Brookins, Richville, Vt.

**HARWOOD'S** Buff Wyan., Blue Wyan., Blue Audal. DR. HARWOOD, Chasm Falls, N. Y.

**White Wyandottes.** Eggs \$1 per 15. Thoroughbred birds that keep the egg basket full all winter. E. K. BLAKE, Nicholville, N. Y.

**GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.** 10 hens and cockerel; fine stock, for sale at a bargain. J. L. O'DONNELL, Box 717, Hammonton, N. J.

**INCUBATOR EGGS** from Barred P. Rocks, \$5 per 100; \$8 per 200; \$1 per 13. Stock one side 2 yr. old. Farm raised. L. P. Van Horn, East Troy, Pa.

**Crystal Spring Stock Farm**, Burlington, Mass. Breeders of prize-winning R. I. Reds and Belgian Hares. E. W. Collins, M'g'r. Mem. R. I. Red Club.

**Fisher's R. I. REDS**  
At three shows, 1899, I won more premiums than all of my competitors. Eggs \$1.50 per sitting. A. J. FISHER, Millford, N. H.

## HOWLAND'S BUFF WYANDOTTES

Large, farm raised cockerels, \$2.00 up. Eggs that hatch, from prize winners, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50. WM. O. HOWLAND, Cambridgeport, Mass.

## EGGS THAT HATCH

If you want strong, healthy chickens that grow rapidly and mature early, send

**\$1 for 15, or \$4 for 100.**

## WHITE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS

from heavy layers of rich dark eggs.

A. F. PUTNEY, So. Natick, Mass.

## BUFF LEGHORNS

large size, solid, even color, Arnold and Dr. Wiant strains. I have bred them nine years. Eggs from my best mating \$1.50 per 15.

## WHITE WYANDOTTES

Eggs from two very fine matings \$1 per 15; \$3 per 50. Photograph of birds for stamp. Rose and Single Comb

## BLACK MINORCAS

Eggs from Rose Combs \$1.50 per 15; from Single Comb stock \$1 per 15. Write. GEO. A. HURLBERT, Cuyler, N. Y.

## Rhode Island Reds

For good and early laying stock secure your eggs of HENRY B. SPENCER, Lock Box 447, Ayer, Mass. \$1.00 per 13; \$4.00 per 100.

## Buff Rock Eggs

America's most popular fowl. I can fill orders of good hatchable eggs from flock having farm range, at \$1 per 13; \$2 per 30; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100. Eggs from my very best pens, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Columbus prize winners, \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30. O. S. EVANS, Roxbury, Ohio.

## NIAGARA FARM

Eggs Guaranteed 75 per cent. Fertile.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES.** Eggs \$1.00 per 13; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100. Pure white birds, large, blocky and vigorous.

**MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS.** Eggs \$1 per 13; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100. Large birds, bred for business and early eggs.

Editor Boyer recommends our Poultry Foods, Stock and Eggs. Belgian Hares, Cut Clover, Poultry Food, Poultry Supplies. Circulars and samples free. W. R. CURTISS & CO., Ransomville, N. Y.

## Poultry Supplies

Sprague's Lice and Insect Killer, per gal. \$.75

Mica Crystal Grit, - - - Per 100 lbs. .75

Crushed Oyster Shell, Per 100 lb. bag. .75

Ground Bone, - - - Per 100 lb. bag. 2.00

We make lower prices for large quantities

Send for Descriptive Circulars.

SHIP US YOUR Poultry AND EGGS

SPRAGUE COMMISSION CO.

218 South Water St. Chicago, Ill.

**RHODE ISLAND** Reds and White Wyandotte stock. Eggs \$1 to \$3, Anthony A. Hanson, Maplewood, Mass.

"Mr. Hobart not only estimates, but proves by his carefully kept books, that the profit on each of his fowls is three dollars per year. This is not a matter of guess work, but a fact which he absolutely proves.

"The writer will not at this time answer in detail the question, 'How does he do it?' as the subject is too large for a single article; but will give the keynote of the success in poultry raising in two words—care, system. This coupled with the knowledge of the business borne of experience, and putting in practice the knowledge thus gained, constitute the basis of success.

"I never breed from a hen which has a record of less than 176 eggs a year," says Mr. Hobart, as he stood among a flock of White Wyandottes a day or two since, "and every one of this flock has that record for the past year." His fowls are all lettered and numbered, each having a metal band around its leg upon which the letter and number is stamped. To keep the record of each, he employs trap nests—his own invention—which, when the hen goes upon her nest releases a wooden gate which drops down before the entrance to the nest, thus confining her until some one comes to relieve her. Then her number can be taken and recorded.

"Mr. Hobart has tried various breeds with different degrees of success, and thinks that one person will do better with one breed than another; his success or failure depending in some measure upon the disposition and temperament of the fowl, as well as the person who cares for them. He speaks well of the White Plymouth Rock, as well as of other varieties; but for his own raising prefers the White Wyandottes."

\*\*\*

**Telling the Sex.** Geo. P. Burnham, the popular and veteran Massachusetts poultry breeder and writer, in his book issued in 1877, gives the following account of his experiences, etc., in the sex question as theorized by some, and which is still believed by a few:

"There is one secret I have myself never yet been able to fathom, which in recent poultry magazines I see it claimed could be disclosed by some one out West, who affirms he has discovered the key to. This is the mystery of the sex of fowls' eggs.

"Although, as we have stated, none can determine by seeing the shell, which sex of chicken may issue from it when the egg is hatched, yet it is quite possible, through certain methodical management in mating adult breeding fowls, to obtain from their eggs a majority of one sex or the other, in the product.

"A few years ago, a whole season's hatchings of Light Brahma chicks in our own yards—numbering nearly 600 birds—yielded us three-fourths cockerels. And that same year, a score of our patrons to whom we sent eggs for incubation, reported like results. 'All cocks, no pullets scarcely,' they declared.

"Next season we changed the matings in our breeding pens, entirely, and for a year or two had average good success, so far as the sex of our birds was concerned.

"In 1874, we bred over 400 chicks, in conjunction with Mr. Weymouth, and that year we raised less than 40 cock-chickens, all told. About 85 per cent. proved pullets; some very fine, most of them fair only.

"Individually, we do not deem it of consequence to know (if we could) what are to be the sexes of the chicks we may produce—since nature herself regulates this thing pretty evenly, ordinarily. But if in mating fowls for breeding, we put together birds of the two sexes that agree well; who incline to enjoy each other's society; and if we keep them quiet, peaceably, free from alarm by day or by night; if they are well fed and cared for systematically—a large majority of pullets will be the result of such unions—each sex taking kindly to their nominal affinity during the breeding season.

"If, on the other hand, we place strange birds together, or introduce impudent abusive cocks among the pullets, or cultivate noisy, uneasy spunky hens, of the virago tribe; or have either sex that are vicious towering in temper or habit—or quarrelsome and unhappy during the periods of cohabitation—the issue from the eggs of such mismatched and mismatched fowls will be cocks, seven times in ten, out of a thousand hatched from stock thus injudiciously

placed in compulsory union together. And this secret we have proved, over and over again, in our experience.

"But it is unnecessary to enlarge upon this topic here. No man can tell positively which contains one or the other sex, from any outward indications. All the numerous experiments tried with this or that shaped egg, with a view to discover its sex, upon any hypothesis whatever, have been and will be totally fruitless.

"We have had the old theory that roundish smooth shells hold the pullets, and that the long or pointed ones will hatch cocks: This was found to be a fallacy. Then we had the air bag theory, at one side or other of the shell end—which, inclining right or left, indicated one sex or the other, sure. This proved to utter valueless, as a guide to this secret.

"Then a writer set forth the idea a few years since that weight (for size) was a positive thing; the heaviest fresh-laid egg containing cocks, and the light ones (from the same hens or breed), holding the embryo pullets. This assumption turned out to be nonsense.

"Then came the novel plan of an Englishman who affirmed that if the eggs were dropped into a vessel of tepid or blood-warm water, soon after they were laid, a part would sink with the large ends turning downwards. These would hatch cocks. Those that hatched small ends downwards, held female germs—he declared. Thousands of eggs were set upon this recommendation, but no one ever succeeded in determining anything, through this stupid proposition.

"Then the discovery was made by a Yankee that if you gathered your fresh-laid eggs in a straw hat (it must be a straw hat) and shook them up vigorously, those found at the top of the mass and set, would give male birds, while all underneath would be found to contain pullets.

"Either one of these modes of discovery is quite as certain as the other. And when we are able to determine from outward demonstrations prior to birth what is the sex of the mare's coming foal, the cow's approaching calf, the ewe's maturing lamb—we may be able possibly to guess what the sex of the chicken is, in the unhatched egg."



### Empire State Poultry Yards

Barred and Buff P. Rocks, White Wyandottes and Pekin Ducks. Strong, vigorous, high grade stock. Eggs \$1 per setting. A few Cockerels, grand bargains, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. CHAS. H. HARDEN, JR., McConnellsville, N. Y.

**D** Crushed Oyster Shells,  
Crushed Flint,  
Calcite,  
Ground Brick,  
Ground Beef Scraps,  
Meat Meal,  
Granulated Bone,  
Bone Meal,  
Send for samples and price-list  
American Poultry Food Co.,  
Box 948, York, Pa.

**Reduction for Balance of Season.**

Eggs \$1.00 per 15 from my famous Rose and Single Comb Brown, Buff and White Leghorns, Barred (Thompson) and White Rocks, White Wyandottes (Dustin's), Black Minorcas, Langshans, Light Brahmias, Buff Cochins, Bantams, P. Ducks. Catalogue. W. W. KULP, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa.

**GINSENG** We are Headquarters for Seed & Plants.  
Valuable book about it, telling how to grow thousands of dollars worth, what used for and who is growing it. Sent for 10c.  
AMERICAN GINSENG GARDENS, ROSE HILL, NEW YORK.

**A**NCONAS. Great egg producers. Eggs \$2 per 15. C. C. BEERY, Hicksville, Ohio.

Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$2.00; pullets, \$1.00. E. R. VAN WAGNER, Crum Elbow, N. Y.

**WHITE HOLLANDS.** May, '99-hatch birds for breeding. C. Adell Kayner & Co., Lockport, N. Y.

**BARRED P. ROCKS** exclusively. Latham and Bradley strain. Won 1st, 2d and 3d at Bristol, Conn. Eggs \$1 per 13; \$1.75 per 26. C. T. Bourgeois, Cromwell, Ct.

**INCUBATOR EGGS** from pure bred White Wyandottes. \$3.00 per 100. SILAS DEAN, Oak Hill, N. Y.

**UTILITY**, vigor and beauty combined. Absolutely perfect Pure White and Blue Barred Plymouth Rocks. Farm raised stock from the most noted breeders. Prolific layers of large brown eggs, \$1 per 13; \$5 per 100. SUNNYHILL POULTRY FARM, A. H. BARTLETT, Prop., Box 216, Cochituate, Mass.

### BLACK MINORCAS

Standard bred for 10 years for heavy layers. Good stock for sale at low prices. Eggs \$2.00 per sitting. Mrs. GEO. E. MONROE, Dryden, N. Y.

**ROUP** positively cured by Vivine Roups; price 75c., sample size, 30c. Send price and receive package by return mail. VIVINE CHEM. CO., 9 1/2 Appleton St., Boston, Mass.

## Notes in Passing.

*News in the Market Poultry World—Hints that May be of Value—Paragraphs from Our Exchanges.*

The humble hen is like the men  
Who poems write with much misgiving;  
Through all their days they sing their lays  
And have to scratch to get a living.  
—American Fancier.

Hot suns next.  
Don't get lazy.  
Kerosene liberally.  
Do as you promise.  
Be up to the times.  
Provide a generous shade.  
Establish a private custom.  
Filth and vermin are chums.  
Lice will be our next trouble.  
Study well the art of comfort.  
Clean premises are great success factors.  
You cannot be too particular in your work.  
It is the timely work that counts in poultry raising.  
*Poultry Monthly* says the Wyandotte travels on its shape.  
Charcoal and grit are health essentials in the chicken yard.  
Timely work means the careful looking after all little details.  
Spring sunshine and tender greens are essentials in chicken raising.  
Love of the occupation is a great factor in successful poultry raising.  
The poultryman who follows a practical system does not complain of the work. System is a great labor saver in all occupations, and especially so in raising poultry.  
It is a fact that fowls frighten very easily at women wearing red hats, red shawls or red bodies.  
The Wyandotte is an American all through, even to the name, says editor Valentine.  
Make a start this year to change from dunghills to thoroughbreds, or from disorder to order.  
Prevention of the causes is the best and most effective way to keep in check most poultry troubles.  
Broadcast air-slaked lime on the old runs, then plow or spade them up and give another dressing of lime.  
Many of the little details to all appearances are very simple, but they are the little cogs in the big balance wheel that revolves around to success.  
The man who has no regular method causes himself extra and unnecessary work, and it always "seems to pile up on him" at an inopportune time.  
A few hours' timely work, says G. O. Brown, will save days of vexatious trouble when the hot weather comes.  
W. M. Elkington, an English writer, says the most popular breed in England, at the present day, without exception, is the Wyandotte.  
Don't crowd, says editor Brown. The fact that crowding too many chicks together results in ailments and other troubles, should serve as a warning.  
Personal attention counts in the poultry yard. No matter how good a man or woman you may have in charge, they have not got the interest of ownership.  
Both cornfields and orchards make excellent runs for chicks. They furnish the semi-shade so desirable and

## EGGS from Prize Winners.

White Leghorns (Wyckoff and Knapp strain).  
Buff Leghorns (Arnold's strain). White Indian Games, White Wyandottes, Toulouse Geese. Prices to suit buyer. Osage Poultry Plant, Osage, Ohio.

**BARRED ROCK and WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS**  
\$1 per 13. I am breeding from such stock as A. C. Hawkins, Bradley Bros., A. F. Hunter and W. W. Kulp. My aim—quality not quantity. 75 per cent. fertility guaranteed. Two good cockerels. Write. C. C. SHORB, McDowell, Md.

Tilton's Power Job Print,  
NORTHWOOD RIDGE, N. H.

Envelopes, Packet Heads, Cards, 50 cts. per 100, postpaid. Tags 40 cts. per 100. Send stamp for samples and prices of other work. Satisfaction guaranteed.

## Eggs for Hatching

White and Barred Plymouth Rock, Pekin Duck. Twenty eggs for \$1.00. White Plymouth Rock eggs per 100, \$3.50.

WOODWARD M. POFFENBERGER,  
Bakersville, Wash. Co., Md.

## All for One Dollar!

Profitable Poultry Farming, retail,	- - -	25 Cents.
A Living From Poultry,	"	25 "
Broilers for Profit,	"	50 "
Farm-Poultry Doctor,	"	50 "
A Few Hens, monthly, one year,	- - -	25 "
Total,		\$1.75.

By ordering at once will send the above collection for \$1.00. Address,

MICHAEL K. BOYER,

Box A, HAMMONTON, (Atlantic Co.) New Jersey

## Rhode Island Reds

## The Most Profitable Fowl.

Early and constant layers. Fine table poultry. My stock is farm raised, and unexcelled in vigor, size and color. Utility and beauty is my aim in breeding. Eggs from choice birds, Rose or Single Comb, \$2.00 per 13; \$3.50 per 26.

A. E. CUMMINGS, Hudson, N. H.  
Member of R. I. Red Club.

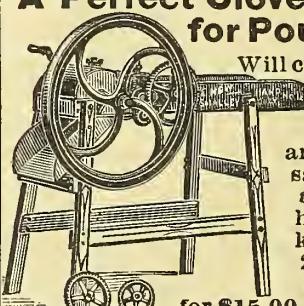
## Eggs for Hatching

WHITE WYANDOTTES, LIGHT BRAHMAS  
and S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

Strong, vigorous, heavy laying stock, bred for eggs and meat. Eggs \$1.25 per 13.

GEO. W. DUNNICKAN, 531 Harrison St., Passaic, N.J.

**The New SMALLEY Hand Only CUTTER No. II½**  
A Perfect Clover Cutter for Poultrymen



Will cut from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  ton an hour. Has hard wood frame and box, patent safety fly wheel and two extra heavy  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch knives. Weight 204 pounds. A \$25.00 cutter for \$15.00—to introduce.

Freight prepaid if cash is sent with order. We will refund your money if, after 30 days' trial, the cutter doesn't give satisfaction. Any poultry feeder can save its cost twice over in a single season. No other machine like it.

Agency with First Order.  
SMALLEY MFG. CO., Sole Mfrs., Manitowoc, Wis.

abound in insect food and good herbage.

Every one who gives good business attention to his poultry is successful, and no matter what breeds he keeps he thinks they are the best breed there is.

If you are in the poultry business cultivate gentleness, says the *American Poultry Advocate*. It means dollars and cents, more flesh, more eggs, more fertility, more chicks.

The *Golden Egg* says the day is past when the man who has failed in every other business for lack of knowledge, judgment and energy, can hope to make a living raising chickens.

The *Baltimore Sun* advises, where it is possible, to change the location of the poultry yards every fourth year. The old grounds will make good gardens, and any crop will be apt to do well.

The *Iowa Homestead* says that out of many who engage in the poultry business enough quit the business to prevent glutting the market, and the one who keeps in the business profits by it.

Make a new departure this season, and instead of picking out the best of each brood and selling them, mark them in the web of the foot and keep them. That is the way to improve the flock. It is very pleasant to engage in poultry raising, but it will not be suitable for one who objects to doing the work himself, says *Poultry Keeper*. A man that "once fed chickens on a farm" will not answer.

The average farm flock is badly managed. In fact, it is not managed at all. It simply drifts along like a log in the stream. Yet it is pretty safe to say that there is not a flock of farm poultry that does not pay.

**BUFF LEGHORNS.** Uniform buff throughout; solid buff tails; good layers; two choice pens. Arnold str. Eggs \$1.50, 13. Thos. Keeler, Waverly, N.Y.

## ROSE COMB LEGHORNS,

Brown and White Leghorns that are bred for eggs. May and June hatched pullets of my own strain, will lay before December. Eggs \$1.00 per sitting after June 1st. C. H. CLARK, Box 1, Cobalt, Conn.

Average Record of 180 Eggs from  
**White Wyandottes**

EGGS \$1.00 PER SITTING.  
**ONE AND TWO YEAR OLD HENS FOR SALE AT \$1 PER HEAD.**  
Chicks one to three months old from \$3 per dozen upwards. C. K. NELSON, Hammonton, N. J.

## EGGS for HATCHING

From Good, Strong, Sturdy Stock.  
White Wyandotte eggs, good hatches guaranteed. 15 for \$2; 30 for \$3.50; 45 for \$4.50. These are bred for business.

White Indian Game eggs from the very best stock in America, bar none. 15 for \$4; 30 for \$7.

Light Brahma Bantam eggs from little beauties. Imported stock and the cream of America's best stock. 15 for \$5. Send for list of winners.

ORR'S CLEAR GRIT, Standard for Quality. D. LINCOLN ORR, Box 9, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

**20th Century Wh. Wyandottes.**

Heavy layers of dark brown eggs. Early hatched. Bred on practical lines in scratching shed houses. Have unlimited range. New blood every year. Also Forbes strain of

## ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.

EGGS HALF PRICE. 13 for 75 cents; 26 for \$1.25; 39 for \$1.75. H. HOLMES, Wethersfield, Conn.

## Our Market Report.

An Accurate Account of the Highest, Lowest and Average Prices for the Best Market Stock, Paid During the Month of April—Goods Not up to the Standard Received Proportionately Less.

## NEW YORK.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Avg.,
Fresh eggs.....	14	13	13 2-3
Duck eggs.....	28	18	24
Goose eggs.....	75	30	58
Broilers, dressed.....	30	30	30
Fowls, dressed.....	11	10 1-2	10 2-3
Ducks, dressed.....	30	25	27 1-2
Turkey hens, dressed .....	12	11	11 1-2
Turkey toms, dressed .....	9 1-2	9	9 2-3
Old Roosters, dressed.....	7 1-2	6 1-2	7
Geese, dressed.....	10	7	8 2-3
Capon, dressed.....	18	14	15 2-3
Spring Chickens, live, pair	\$1	.80	.90
Fowls, live.....	12 1-2	9 1-2	11 1-8
Chickens, live.....	11 1-2	9 1-2	10 3-5
Roosters, live.....	8	6	6 5-6
Turkeys, live.....	12 1-2	10	11 1-2
Ducks, live, pair.....	.90	.50	.75
Geese, live, pair.....	\$1.50	\$1.12	\$1.31

## PHILADELPHIA.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Avg.,
Fresh Eggs.....	13	12	12 2-3
Duck eggs.....	23	22	22 1-2
Goose eggs.....	75	60	68 1-3
Hens, live.....	11 1-2	10	10 3-4
Hens, dressed .....	12 1-2	10 1-2	11 3-5
Roasting Chickens, dressed	14	13	13 1-2
Old Roosters, live.....	9	7 1-2	8 1-4
Old Roosters, dressed .....	8	7 1-2	7 3-4
Geese, live.....	11	11	11
Ducks, live.....	12 1-2	10	11 2-3
Capon, dressed.....	14	14	14
Spring Chickens, live .....	30	25	27 1-4
Winter Chickens, live.....	20	17	18 1-3

## BOSTON.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Avg.,
Eggs, nearby and Cape .....	15	15	15
Duck eggs.....	28	20	24 1-2
Goose eggs.....	75	30	53
Chickens, dressed.....	13	13	13
Fowls, dressed .....	13	12	12 1-2
Fowls, live.....	11 1-2	11	11 1-4
Roosters, live.....	6	6	6
Roosters, dressed.....	8	8	8
Ducks, dressed.....	12	12	12
Geese, dressed .....	12	12	12
Turkey hens .....	13	12	12 1-2
Turkey toms .....	10	10	10
Old cocks .....	8	7 1-2	7 3-4
Capon.....	14	14	14
Jersey Chickens.....	17	17	17

## CHICAGO.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Avg.,
Eggs, fresh.....	11 1-2	10 1-2	11
Duck eggs.....	23	11	18
Goose eggs .....	50	20	31
Chickens, hens, scalded.....	9 1-2	8 1-2	9
Chickens, hens, alive.....	10	9	9 2-3
Spring Chickens, scalded.....	10 1-2	8 1-2	9 3-5
Spring Chickens, live.....	10	9	9 2-3
Broilers.....	14	12 1-2	13 1-2
Capon.....	12	11	11 1-2
Roosters, live.....	5	5	5
Roosters, dressed .....	6	6	6
Ducks, live, old.....	10	8	9 1-4
Ducks, dressed .....	11 1-2	11	11 1-4
Geese, live, per dozen.....	\$6.00	\$4.00	\$5.00
Geese, dressed, old.....	9	8 1-2	8 3-4
Turkey hens, dressed .....	12	11	11 1-2
Turkey hens, live.....	9	8	8 2-3
Turkey gobblers, dressed..	9	9	9
Turkey gobblers, live.....	7 1-2	7 1-2	7 1-2

S. C. B. LEGHORNS. 15 eggs for \$2, from four grand matings. W. H. DOBELL, Elmira, N. Y.

M. E. S. Trap Nest. Plain, practical, accurate. 75c, two \$1.40, three \$2. No paint or varnish. Satisfaction or money back. G. J. Ritter, Park Ridge, N.J.

EMPIRE strain W. P. R., Buff Wyandotte and E. S. C. Brown Leghorns. Eggs and stock for sale. Eggs \$2 for 15. F. E. STILLMAN, Nile, N. Y.

Profitable Wh. Wyandottes.

Eggs for hatching from good size, strong, vigorous, full breasted, prolific laying birds, \$1.50 per 13 straight. J. T. ANGELL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

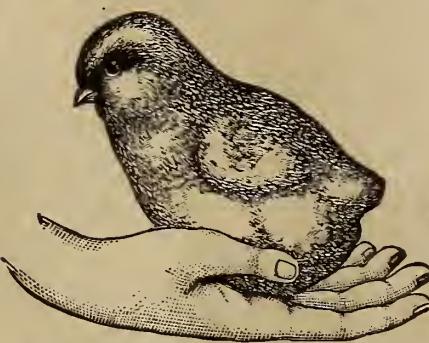


Empire State Brooders complete, \$5; Summer Queen Brooder Stoves, \$1 and \$1.15. Reliance Brooder Stoves, .75, 1 1-2 in.; Compressed Wicks, for Stoves, per doz., .25; Tested Brooder and Incubator Thermometers, .30 and .40; Crushed Oyster Shells, 500 lbs., in sacks, \$2.50; Oyster Shells by ton or car load to trade, very low. Lice Killing Paint, 1 lb. makes gallon, per lb., .25; Lambert's "Death to Lice," .10, .25, .50, \$1. Best makes Oil Stoves at Half Price. Illustrated Circular 2 cts. Write us.

EMPIRE STATE BROODER CO.,  
Hall's Corners, N. Y.

Utility White Wyandottes  
Eggs from special mating \$2.00 per 13.  
ROBERT ATKINS,  
26 West 15th Street, New York City.  
Plant at Esopus, N. Y.

## KEEP YOUR



## CHICKENS

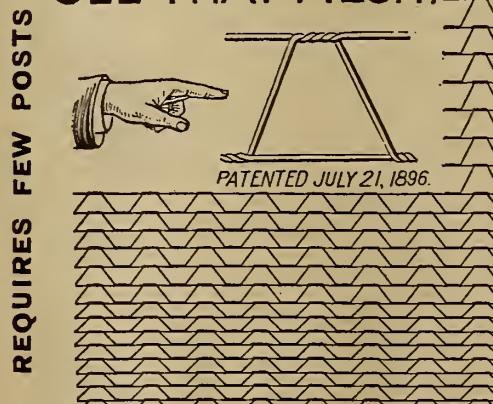
Strong and healthy if you want the Pullets to lay when five months old. When hens lay eggs for hatching, mix in their food every other day,

## Sheridan's Powder.

It strengthens the hens; you get more fertile eggs. Persons who succeed best with Poultry commence with little chicks; giving twice a week an even teaspoonful of Sheridan's Powder mixed with each quart of food, gradually increasing the dose. Sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail. Single pack 25c. Large can \$1.20. Six \$5.00. Exp. paid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

## M. M. S. POULTRY FENCING

## SEE THAT MESH?



## EXCELS in QUALITY, SERVICE and ECONOMY

Made of the best Galvanized Steel Wire, strengthened by a cable selvage and a cable every foot in the height of the fence.

M. M. S. Poultry Fencing is used and recommended by Michael K. Boyer (See Dec. issue of *A Few Hens*). We guarantee M. M. S. Fencing to be satisfactory to our customers. One subscriber to Farm-Poultry, writes as follows: "The M. M. S. Fencing arrived in due time, and is very satisfactory; it makes a handsome fence, is strong and easily erected. We are indebted to you for bringing it to our notice." Our free illustrated circulars give full particulars regarding size of mesh and wire, also, where you can buy this Fencing. Write today. A postal card will do.

CRUMHORN Poultry Farm, W. J. Kilts, Milford, N. Y. Devoted to breeding S. C. W. Leghorns for great egg production and Standard points. Eggs from choice mated pens 75 cents per 15; \$4 per hundred.

M. B. HATTON, Proprietor of Delta White Wyandotte Poultry Yards.  
THOROUGHBRED STOCK FOR SALE.  
Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per 15. Delta, Ohio.

FOR SALE. From January to May, \$1.50 per 15. After May, Fowls 15 cents per pound. WM. RULLMAN, 110 Church St., Annapolis, Md.

I. K. FELCH & SON,  
Box K, Natick, Mass.  
Light Brahmans, Plymouth Rocks,  
and White Wyandottes,

BRED ON PRACTICAL LINES.—  
Standard Points and Egg Records Combined.  
Enclose stamps for 24 page catalogue.

WELL selected of heavy laying strain Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, S. C. White Leghorns, Buff Cochin Bantams. Free circular explains all. E. LAWRENCE, Athens, N. Y.

## GOLDEN AND SILVER WYANDOTTES.

Stock and eggs. Some extra nice Golden cockerels. Breeder 15 yrs. F. S. Tenney, Box F, Peterboro, N. H.

## Fruit and Poultry Farm

18 acres, situated in Hammonton, N. J. 9 acres in small fruits. 900 fruit trees in bearing; vineyard of 425 choice grapes. House, 9 rooms. Poultry houses and yards. Winters mild. Daily communication with New York, Philadelphia and Atlantic City. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Price \$3,000. Part can stand on mortgage. Address, J. E. Watkins, Hammonton, N. J., or M. K. Boyer, editor this paper.

## HEAVY LAYING STOCK.

Eggs \$1.00 per 15; \$3.00 per 60.  
Twenty leading varieties of Poultry, Ducks and Guinea. Stock for sale. Catalogue free.  
JAMES M. SMITH & CO.,  
Perkiomenville, Montg. Co., Pa., U. S. A.

"Best Liver Pill Made."  
Parsons' Pills

Positively cure biliousness and sick headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25 cts.; five \$1.00. Pamphlet free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

WILL NOT SAG OR BUCKLE

# WHITE Wyandottes

That beat the country for eggs and dressed poultry, Boston, 1900.  
EGGS \$2.00 and \$3.00.  
For full information address,

WM. E. SARGENT, Lancaster, Mass.

## 200 EGGS a Year PER HEN.

How to get them. Best book on egg production and profits in poultry yet written. Practical, not theoretical. Author has a record of 214 eggs a year apiece from his Wyandottes. Commanded by Boyer, Hunter and others. "Invaluable for a beginner," writes one. "Tells more family secrets than any book I have ever seen," writes another. Tells how to pick out the layers, what to feed and how much to eggs; how to make a trap nest box; how to rear the chicks; how and where the money is made, etc., etc. Don't fail to get one. Price 50 Cents. Circular free.

E. L. WARREN, Wolfboro, N. H.

### BROOKSIDE Poultry Farm

Nelson (Tioga Co., Pa.) make a specialty of furnishing large orders for thoroughbred eggs. Reasonable.

for 15	45	100	200
15c	45c	100c	200c
for :	:	:	:
25c	50c	90c	180c
for 50c	100c	180c	360c

From all varieties of Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Minorcas, Brahmans, Am. Dominiques, Black Javas, Red Caps, S. S. Hamburgs, Houdans, Red Pyle and Mexican Grey Games, and Pekin Ducks.

For Sherwoods Wonders, White and Cornish Indian Games, eggs \$2 pr. 15. Our Catalogue free for stamp.

## Eggs for Hatching

From Rose Comb Brown or White Leghorns, Wh. Wyandottes and Wh. Plymouth Rocks.

### Bred for BUSINESS.

\$1.50 per 13; \$4.00 per 40; \$7.00 per 100.

A. K. SNODGRASS, Camden, Pa.



## Eggs, Eggs,

From prize stock, the characteristics of which are **WHITE, YELLOW and BROWN**. White plumage, yellow legs, brown eggs. The eggs are fertile and fresh. \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30.

G. H. HILDERBRAND, Jr., Emsworth, Pa.

## Buff Rock Eggs

\$1 per 13. Our birds are great layers and noted for their size, shape, and the proper shade of buff.

Buff Cochin Bantam eggs \$1.50 per 13.

Ford Bros., Oak Hill, N. Y., or Medway, N. Y.

### EGGS FOR HATCHING

from choice pens of Barred and White P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. Black Minorcas and S. C. Brown Leghorns. 15 eggs for \$1.25; 30 for \$2.25; 50 for \$3; 100 for \$5. Incubator eggs \$4 for 100. Send for circular. Albert Haines, Masonville, N. J.

### My BUFF Orpingtons

Are egg machines. Eggs from record breakers \$2 per 15. CHAS. H. CANNEY, Dover, N. H.

## WHITE WONDERS WHITE LEGHORNS

Score 92 to 95 Points.

Our White Wonder is the ideal farmers' fowl, being hardy, low rose comb; weight 8 to 9 pounds; fine winter layers.

### EGGS \$2 a SITTING of Either Breed.

We have a few White Wonder and White Leghorn cockerels for sale. Score up to 92 points. April and May hatched. Send us your orders early. We will sell nothing but what is honest, and we claim that our eggs will hatch. Try us.

POHNER & PARKER, E. Liverpool, O.

Get the hen and her young under shelter before that threatening storm appears. It is more pleasant to have the broods snugly protected in the coops than to wade around in the wet grass and weeds and count the drowned chicks. Count each hen's brood at night and again in the morning. If there are any missing chicks it is much wiser to know it early as possible. Such knowledge may save further loss, for speedy investigation may determine the cause of the trouble.

To keep roosters from fighting, says an Ohio subscriber in *Farm Journal*, catch one and clip one wing. When he makes a dive it will throw him to one side, and he will soon conclude he don't know how to fight and will attend to his own business.

Good advice in poultry needs the word "clean" inserted in nearly every paragraph: Clean houses, clean coops, clean grounds and runs, clean poultry, clean food, clean water, clean grit and clean dusting baths give an idea of the importance of cleanliness. Neglect in any one of these particulars opens the door for trouble.

Judge G. O. Brown thinks Spring is a good season to commence the poultry business. It is the encouraging time—a good time for the enthusiast—but the enthusiasm will greatly wane when hot weather comes, if there have been neglects which cause insect and other troubles.

Every year there are many who begin the poultry business, says *Poultry Farmer*, and but few stick to it to a successful finish. In this regard it is very much like some kinds of life insurance. Four men will take out life policies. Three of them will lapse and the profits of the three make a competence for the fourth.

Crows are more daring in taking young chickens in early Spring than hawks, says *Baltimore Sun*. The crow is very sharp, and will watch, at a safe distance, until the "coast is clear," then he will swoop down and secure a young chick. He will come back the next day about the same hour and watch a favorable opportunity to secure another chicken meal for his young growing family.

The Baltimore Sun says: "Do not trust the innocent cat. It has been truly said that the only safe cat around the poultry yard is a dead cat." We believe in cats; but we further believe in having wire covered runs for the chicks. On A FEW HENS' Experimental Farm the chicks are raised in covered runs, and six cats are employed to keep down the rats and other enemies. Cats do not kill so wholesale as do rats.

*Texas Farm and Ranch* says birds and animals differ from the human family in this: In the former the males are gaudily and the females soberly and plainly dressed; in the latter quite the reverse. One effect of this natural feature is that in breeding fowls the male bird contributes the ornamental exterior characteristics and the female the size and generally useful features.

Practical stock that won 63 prem. on 54 entries last season, including winners at Boston, B. and W. Rocks, W. Wyans, S. C. B. and W. Legs, R. I. Reds, Bl. Javas. Eggs. Cir. G. A. Chapin, Hampden, Mass.

The American Poultry Magazine is one of the brightest and best poultry journals published, and is well worth the regular subscription price, 50 cents; but the publishers are making an effort to secure 10,000 subscribers in the next three months, and are offering their paper one year, and a large practical poultry book for only 25 cents. Our readers should all take advantage of this special offer and secure this excellent journal and poultry book. Send 25 cts. to the Magazine Publishing Company, Shannon City, Iowa.

## Hanaford's Wachusett Strain

### WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Bred to lay in winter. Hatching eggs 15 for \$1.00, from three pens choice birds, whose individual laying qualities have been determined by use of trap nests, and whose best records have been made when eggs were high. No. 29 laid 125 eggs December to April inclusive, 50 of them in 53 consecutive days. This strain matures quickly, and it is not too late to raise December layers. If you would like 50 or 100 eggs, write me at once and I will quote you an interesting price.

FRED. A. HANAFORD,  
Alder Brook Poultry Farm, South Lancaster, Mass.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.50 per setting of 15.** (Duston stock.) 14 good White Wyandotte cockerels \$2.00 each. B. P. MULLVY, Ferndale Ave. and Newburg Road, Louisville, Ky.

### Twenty EGGS FOR \$1.00.

Thoroughbred Light Brahmans. Pine Rock Poultry Ranch, Clinton Hollow, N. Y. N. A. TAYLOR, Prop.

90 varieties choice Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, Hares. Eggs 75c. to \$2.00 per 15, according to variety. Our natural colored descriptive 60-page book to above mailed for 10 cents. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

### S. C. Brown Leghorns.

Large, vigorous birds; great layers. Winners at Pittsburg '98, Meadville, '00, six cockerels. Eggs \$1 per 15. Write wants. Zundell Bros., Grapeville, Pa.

**BEF SCRAPS**, Ground Bone, Millet, Broken Rice, Buckwheat Feed, Grit, Shells, Charcoal, Sunflower Seed, Wheat, Barley, Rice, Meal and Buckwheat Feed. C. H. REEVE, 119 West St., New York.

**PURELY BUSINESS BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.** Strong, practical stock, bred for profit. Excellent layers. Eggs \$1 for 15; \$4 for 100. E. A. JOSLYN, Hammonton, N. J.

### Sunny Side Poultry Yards

Will sell eggs from heavy laying White Wyandottes for \$1.50 per setting. Ten chicks guaranteed. C. R. CLAUSSON, Middletown, N. Y.

**EGGS. BARRED P. ROCKS, WH. WYANDOTTES.** \$1.50 per 13. Vigorous stock, bred for winter layers. Yearling hens for sale after May 10th. L. G. HAWKS, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

### MOUNTAIN VIEW POULTRY FARM

Have bred S. C. WHITE and B. LEGHORNS since 1895, and developed strains of heavy layers sure to please. To introduce them I offer eggs at the low price of \$1.00 per 15. F. L. DUBOIS, Box 45, Loyd, Ulster Co., N. Y.

### WINTER EGGS.

May be obtained by getting my strain of B. P. Rocks. Pulletts begin at five and one-half months, and lay one hundred and ninety brown eggs in a year. Eggs \$1.50 a sitting. LAKEVIEW POULTRY YARDS, R. W. WHIPPLE, Proprietor, Hamilton, Mass.

**GOOD BREEDING Buff Rock hens** in our Medway, N. Y. Yards, at \$1.50 each. Ford Bros.

**EGGS** Br. and Wh. P. Rocks. \$1.50 per 15: \$6.00 per 100. OAKLAND FARM, Kelsey, Ohio.

## BOSTON SHOW

had some nice R. I. REDS. We have nice ones. Have kept them all winter for you. Will sell good pullets at \$2 each; ten for \$15; they are single comb. Cockerels \$3 each; either Reds, Wyandottes or Rocks. Eggs for hatching from same breeds, \$1 and \$2 per 15. Each breed kept on separate farm.

**BONNIEBRAE FARM,** S. N. FOLLANSBEE, Prop., Leominster, Mass.